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SEPTEMBER 1958

THE INTERNATIONAL Teamster

DEDICATED TO SERVICE



D

- A** IBT NAMES ANTI-RACKETEERING COMMISSION
- B** MONITORS' REPORT ISSUED, FREE OF MAJOR CRITICISM
- C** RANK AND FILER SEES SENATE HEARINGS, SPEAKS HIS MIND
- D** HAGGERTY MANAGER DENOUNCES KENNEDY, PRAISES IBT LEADERSHIP

THESE AND OTHER
IMPORTANT STORIES
IN THIS ISSUE

Teamsters Salute ...

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA'S history has been written in bold flaming letters across the more than 400 years of its existence; a tempestuous heritage of valor and courage well befitting the state motto: "While I live, I hope!"

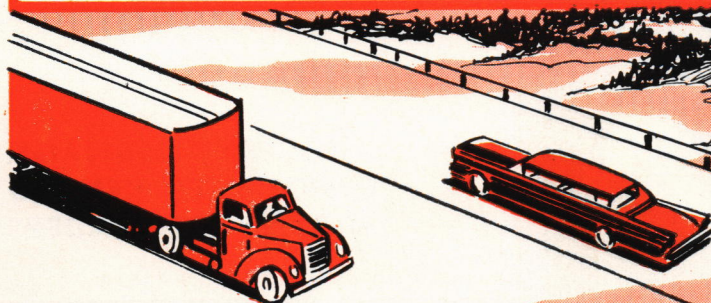
A roving band of Spanish explorers were the first Europeans into the area in 1521. The first settlement, not permanent, was made in 1526. The English then took over; Charles I issued a patent on the area in 1629 which split, in 1729, into North and South Carolina colonies. The first permanent settlement, near Charleston, dates from 1670.

"The Palmetto State" was the 8th of the original 13 states, entering the Union in 1788 with the capital at Columbia, later the boyhood home of Woodrow Wilson. If Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox," had not defeated the southern British forces, the outcome of the Revolution might have been considerably different. This was the first Southern state to secede; the firing on Fort Sumter by Southern forces April 12, 1861, signalled the beginning of the Civil War (or The War Between The States, suh!).

South Carolina has 31,055 square miles (ranking 39th) and, in 1950, 2,117,027 people (ranking 27th). The two great cash crops are tobacco (\$82½ million a year) and cotton (\$80 million), with many truck farms along the coast and a production of 3 per cent of the nation's lumber. Textiles are the leading manufacture with 66 per cent of the total dollar value. With abundant hydro-electric power, other important industries are paper and pulp, clothing, fertilizers and cottonseed products.

The state is famous for the beauty of its gardens in the Blue Ridge Mountains and along the 190 miles of Atlantic Ocean front there is unparalleled surf bathing and fishing.

The International Teamster proudly salutes this proud state with its glorious past blending into a brilliant future!



A LETTER TO McCLELLAN

The Hon. John L. McClellan
Chairman, Senate Select Committee
on Improper Activities in the Labor
or Management Field
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator McClellan:

On August 5, you opened your present hearings with a declaration of purpose. In that opening statement, you said that the interest of your Committee at this time was the direction and motivation of the leadership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

You stated: "The Teamsters have both the capacity and the opportunity to be a mighty, driving and constructive force for the welfare of its members, and for the betterment of America's economy. If the power and ability of the International Teamsters should be improperly directed and misused, then it could become an extremely evil and destructive force in the social, political and economic life of our country. Obviously the direction of this International Union will depend upon the integrity and motivation of that leadership."

I concur in that statement and I accept the responsibility inherent in it.

It is a little over six months since I took office as General President of this Union. Much of that time has been absorbed in preparation for and actual attendance at Federal trial and Senate hearings. Nevertheless, our Union has made important progress in taking necessary corrective measures. The best evidence of that is our record of acceptance of the many recommendations of the Board of Monitors.

As you know, we consented to the establishment of the Board of Monitors. This Board has been charged, under the Federal Court Consent Order, with the task of assisting the I.B.T. to achieve highest trade union goals in four principal areas: First: the area of membership rights and internal democracy; Second: the area of financial controls and procedures; Third: the removal of trusteeships; Fourth: the adherence of International officials to a no-conflict-of-interest rule.

Our union has cooperated with the Board of Monitors in these four areas and we have made excellent progress. The Board of Monitors, in its report to the Court two weeks ago, so stated.

Apropos of your interest in the direction and motivation of our leadership, I know you will be pleased to learn that we have and are continuing to achieve outstanding wages, hours and working conditions for our members, and are continuing to conclude collective bargaining agreements which are unsurpassed in the American labor movement. We are also continuing to extend the benefits of unionism to others by assisting the unorganized to achieve organization. The record will indicate that ours is the only Union that has shown consistent growth in spite of these many months of recession. Also, we have given the fraternal hand of assistance of other unions whenever and wherever we could be of help to America's working people.

Your Committee in its present approach has used another yardstick by which to measure the direction and motivation of our leadership: the extent to which persons with records of past convictions now hold positions as officers or business

agents in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The terms "racketeers and gangsters" have been used.

This union has thousands of local union officers and business agents. A number of names have been mentioned before this Committee. Doubts have been raised in some minds about this question of alleged racketeers and gangsters.

I intend to allay these doubts. I intend to meet squarely charges of corruption.

I have consulted with our Union's General Executive Board and I have received unanimous approval of the following proposal:

That the International Brotherhood of Teamsters establish an Anti-Racketeering Commission composed of three outstanding citizens of this country, who shall counsel and advise with me on the question of each individual who is named by your Committee in relation to criminal record.

This Commission will study all charges made by your Committee. The Commission's recommendations shall guide us and assure the membership of our Union a strong, honest leadership, while at the same time preserving fairness and due process for each individual so charged.

As members of this Commission, I have named:

As Chairman, former Senator George H. Bender of Ohio, a member of the McClellan Committee during his Senate service, who also served 14 years in the House of Representatives and made a courageous and forthright record as Chairman of the House Anti Labor-Racketeering Committee.

F. Joseph Donohue, former President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia and former Special Prosecutor for the Department of Justice.

The Hon. Ira W. Jayne, retired Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Michigan and professor of law at Wayne University.

Specifically, this Commission shall be charged with investigating and advising on the question of:

Infiltration of racketeers or gangsters into local and international union office;

Any alliance with racketeers or gangsters at any level of the International Union or its subordinate bodies.

I wish to make it clear that I do not consider the mere existence of a record of past convictions as automatic grounds for denouncing an individual. But we shall be guided by the study and recommendations of our Anti-Racketeering Commission.

I expect that this Commission shall make impartial investigations of all charges made, and on the basis of its recommendations, we shall take all steps consistent with the Union's Constitution.

Our General Executive Board intends to demonstrate that we are motivated by the highest principles of trade unionism, and that we shall in the course of time achieve the highest standards of perfection at every level of our great International Union.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES R. HOFFA,
General President

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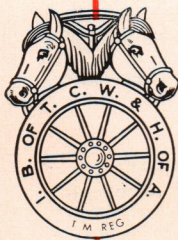
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State of the Union

IBT Meets Committee Charges

Names Anti-Racketeering Body

Determined to meet aggressively charges of the McClellan Committee concerning the extent to which persons with records of past convictions hold office in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, President James R. Hoffa has named an independent "Anti-Racketeering Commission" which he said will "guide us and assure our membership of a strong, honest leadership."

With the General Executive Board squarely at his back and in full accord with the creation of the new Commission, the General President said that one of the prime responsibilities of the Commission will be the "preservation of fairness and due process of justice for each individual charged with racketeering."

Chairman Bender

Named Chairman of the Anti-Racketeering Commission is former United States Senator George H. Bender, Ohio Republican, who was a member of the McClellan Committee during his tenure in the Senate. Senator Bender also served 14 years in the House of Representatives and was chairman of the House Anti Labor-Racketeering Committee.

Other members of the three-man Commission includes F. Joseph Donohue, former President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia and a former Special Prosecutor for the Department of Justice; and the Hon. Ira W. Jayne, retired Chief Judge of the Wayne County (Mich.) Circuit Court and Professor of Law at Wayne University.

In his first press conference as Chairman of the Commission, Senator Bender told newspaper, television and radio representatives that "The Teamsters' General President has assured me and the two other members

of the Commission that we will be given a complete free hand in the areas for which the Commission was formed—and I believe he means just what he says."

In a letter to Senator McClellan announcing the formation of the Commission, President Hoffa declared that "I intend to meet openly charges of corruption."

'Capacity for Good'

The President's letter to McClellan made mention of the Senator's opening statement during the current series of hearings when he said "the Teamsters have both the capacity and the opportunity to be a mighty, driving and constructive force for the welfare of its members and for the betterment of America's economy," adding that "the direction of the IBT will depend upon the integrity and motivation of its leadership."

On this Hoffa stated, "I concur in that statement and I accept the responsibility inherent in it."

Pointing out in his letter to Mc-

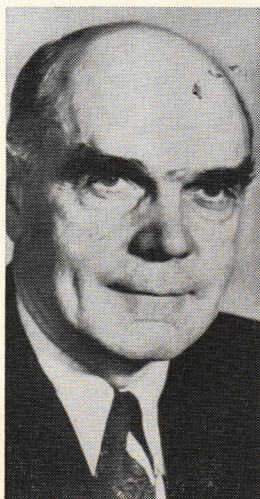
Clellan that it has only been a little over six months since he took office as President of the International Union, the Teamsters' chief executive noted that in spite of the fact that much of his time has been absorbed in preparation for actual attendance at Federal trial and Senate hearings, "our Union has nevertheless made important progress in taking necessary corrective measures."

"The best evidence of this," he said, "is our record of acceptance of the many recommendations of the Board of Monitors."

Complied Fully

He pointed out that the International Union has completely complied with all recommendations of the Monitors in the areas assigned to them by Federal Judge Letts.

The areas include membership rights and internal democracy, financial controls and procedures, removal of trusteeships and adherence of International officers to a no-conflict-of-



Judge Ira Jayne



F. Joseph Donohue



Sen. George Bender

interest rule. The Board of Monitors recently reported that the union has made excellent progress in all four areas.

The General President also told McClellan that "apropos of your interest in the direction and motivation of our leadership, I know you will be pleased to learn that we have and will continue to achieve outstanding wages, hours and conditions of employment for our members."

He advised McClellan that the International Union will also continue to arrive at collective bargaining agreements which are unsurpassed in the American labor movement.

President Hoffa's letter made strong mention of the fact that the IBT had not forgotten what he termed the deplorable conditions suffered by unorganized workers.

"We have embarked upon a continuing program to extend the benefits of unionism to those within our jurisdiction who have not yet achieved organization," he declared. "How much concern we have for the standard of living of the unorganized American worker is clearly evident when the record reveals that ours is the only union that has shown consistent growth in the face of these many months of national recession."

'Fraternal Hand'

"And," he continued, "we have not forgotten to extend the hand of fraternal assistance to other unions whenever and wherever we could be of help to America's working people."

"But despite all of these things," Hoffa wrote, "your committee has entered yet another area and has used yet another yardstick by which to measure the direction and motivation of our leadership by using the terms 'racketeers and gangsters.'"

He said since these terms have been used and since a number of names have been mentioned in connection with these terms resulting in raising doubts in some minds—"I intend to allay these doubts."

He advised McClellan that the new Anti-Racketeering Commission will study all charges made by his Commission and will counsel and advise on the question of each individual named by the Senate Committee in relation to any criminal record.

Specifically outlining areas which the Commission will investigate and advise upon, the General President disclosed that they would include infiltration of racketeers and gangsters

into local and international offices, and alliances with racketeers or gangsters at any level of the International Union or its subordinate bodies.

"On the basis of the Commission's recommendations," wrote Hoffa, "we shall take immediate steps consistent with the Union's Constitution."

At the same time the Teamster leader made it quite clear to McClellan that he did not necessarily consider the mere existence of a record of past convictions as automatic grounds for denouncing an individual.

"But," he declared, "our General Executive Board intends to demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt that we are motivated by the highest principles of trade unionism, and that at any cost we shall achieve the highest standards of perfection at every level of our great International Union."

In a press conference following

establishment of the Commission, Chairman Bender pointed out that his work as head of a House anti-racketeering committee had been praised and that he intended to bring the same integrity to the new Commission.

"We have been given a free hand," Bender said. "The Union has assured us of its full cooperation and we intend to go at this job full steam ahead."

However, Bender cautioned, the Commission would not prejudge any individual and action would be recommended only after the full facts had been ascertained.

The former Ohio Senator pointed out that he had never been supported by the Teamsters in any election campaign, and that an innuendo by the McClellan Committee that this had occurred was absolutely without foundation.

General Counsel Denounces 'Rumor, Assumption, Speculation' in Hearings

Edward Bennett Williams, General Counsel for the IBT, has charged the McClellan Committee with indulging in what he termed "a legislative trial" based upon hearsay, rumor, assumption and speculation.

Hurling the charge at the union-busting McClellan Committee during the first week in a series of hearings before which President Hoffa appeared, Williams told Senator McClellan, the Committee's Chairman, that the effect of this kind of procedure was to create what is described in law as a legislative trial in its most unfair sense.



EDWARD BENNETT WILLIAMS

The Teamsters' General Counsel protested bitterly when witnesses' testimony adverse to the Union was summarized by the Committee's Chief Counsel, Robert F. Kennedy, while witnesses that did not speculate adversely to the Union were reminded that they were under oath and an attempt was made to refresh their recollection that they had speculated adversely to the Union at some previous date.

Williams said "this situation has the effect of a legislative trial wherein rumor and speculation goes into the record without the advantage of cross-examination."

Designed to Humiliate

He further told the Committee that he felt that there were areas of interrogation when the questions were designed more to humiliate President Hoffa than they were to gain information that would be legislatively helpful.

In general Williams characterized the Committee's procedure as "a outright harassment."

In a later discussion with Senator Ives concerning this subject, Williams drew from the New York Republican the admission that "I don't think there is a thing in Kingdom Come that does not come with the purview of legislative activities of scope—anything we do is within our limitations."

"I thought that was your view," Williams observed.

Witnesses Depart from Script

Senate Inquisition Fails

An attempt by the union-busting McClellan Committee to link President James R. Hoffa to a series of alleged "payoffs" concerning a 1949 labor agreement between Teamster Local 285 and the Detroit Institute of Laundry fell flat on its face.

Appearing before the Committee on August 5 for the second time in less than a year, the general president flatly denied any knowledge of an unnatural arrangement relating to the laundry contract.

In response to an insinuation from Robert Kennedy, chief counsel for the Committee, that the Teamster leader received money from a labor relations firm in Detroit before the agreement in point was settled, President Hoffa said:

"If you are insinuating that I received any money, let me tell you that I did not, and that I deny it under oath."

The Committee's charge that Hoffa had assumed undue authority during the period of negotiations was contradicted by the testimony of Thomas Lo Cicero, general counsel for the Detroit Institute of Laundry, who told the committee that every major point in the 1949 laundry contract had been resolved by himself and Isaac Litwak, president of the Detroit Teamster local, long before President Hoffa entered the negotiation picture.

Subsequently, the Committee par-

aded a group of former and present Detroit laundry employers before television cameras and newspaper reporters who frankly admitted their testimony was based upon rumor, assumption and speculation.

John Meissner, former executive secretary of the Detroit Institute of Laundry, told Committee members under oath that he had had no understanding from anyone that any money given to him by individual members of the Institute was to go to any union officials.

William Miller, a Detroit hotel and restaurant operator, held that he had not received any understanding from anyone that all or part of the money paid by Institute members to a labor relations representative was to go to Teamster officials.

When badgered by the Committee's chief counsel, Miller, apparently unswayed, reminded members of the Committee that his statement had been given to a member of the Committee's staff via a telephone conversation which he said was so hampered by a bad connection that it was necessary to enlist the help of a telephone operator who relayed his statement to the Committee investigator.

How far the Committee had gone to develop a case against the general president was dramatically brought to light when Howard Balkwill, executive secretary of the Detroit Institute of Laundry, balked against extreme pressure from committee members and departed from his prepared script.

It came about this way:

Senator Kennedy, (D. Mass) in his interrogation of Balkwill, asked him if he thought the money went to Hoffa.

"Who did I tell that to?" Balkwill wanted to know.

"I thought you told that to the Committee," Kennedy replied.

"Well," Balkwill responded, "the Committee wrote it down for me and I agreed to . . ."

At this point Senator Kennedy interrupted the witness's testimony.

Advocates of "right-to-wreck" laws on the McClellan Committee received



PRESIDENT HOFFA

a lesson in basic trade unionism from President Hoffa in his second day before the Committee.

Under direct questioning from Senator McClellan concerning non-union workers, the general president said:

"I believe that each unorganized individual in any craft or industry is a jeopardy to the organized worker engaged in the same craft or industry. I further believe that it is our responsibility as an organization to advertise whenever and wherever unfair slavery wages exist in the hope and desire that the general public will not patronize that particular concern but will recognize that the American worker is justly entitled to a decent wage scale and decent working conditions."

He also made it clear to the Committee that in his opinion every union member as an American citizen has a perfect and inborn right to decide for himself whether or not he will be a party to destroying the standard of living which he is able to give to his wife and children through the benefits of a union contract.

"Therefore," Hoffa declared, "the vast majority of organized workers throughout the country do recognize and support any placard that announces an employer is unfair."

In his third day of testimony, President Hoffa told Senate investigators that solving all the union's problems

"I believe that each unorganized individual in any craft or industry is a jeopardy to the organized worker engaged in the same craft or industry. I further believe that it is our responsibility as an organization to advertise whenever and wherever unfair slavery wages exist in the hope and desire that the general public will not patronize that particular concern but will recognize that the American worker is justly entitled to a decent wage scale and decent working conditions."

—From Hoffa's Statement.

"is a tremendous job and it cannot be carried out overnight."

Hoffa asserted that "we must keep in mind that these problems will be adjusted under due process of the constitution."

"We must also keep in mind," he said, "that the every-day affairs of this union affecting the worker driving a truck and working in warehouses is of primary importance to this union, and the other things will be taken care of in due time."

In an exchange with Senator Ives, President Hoffa stated flatly that "I believe we have a decent, orderly union."

Senator Ives expressed the view that there were matters other than wages, hours, and conditions "that are demanding attention."

"They are getting attention," Hoffa said.

Hoffa Tells Ives

The Teamster president told Ives that "if you would sit in the office of the Teamsters building, you would be willing to testify that I put in a good day's work, and I think that I put in a good evening's work. I think I have attended to my business concerning the Teamsters as faithfully as any president of any international union."

But Hoffa pointed out that he has been in office only six months and "there have been many problems to take care of. We will take care of them as soon as we can."

Hoffa told the Senators that "the wages, hours and conditions of the Teamster membership are equal to or better than most labor organizations."

"And I say that under my leadership, I have eliminated trusteeships to the degree that I have been allowed to eliminate them. I have adjusted complaints that have come into my office and am in the process of adjusting additional complaints. I intend to comply fully with the constitution of our international union," he said.

In Members' Interests

Hoffa told the Senators that all complaints about the operations of the International Union are discussed with the Board of Monitors and will be settled in the best interests of the membership.

In its second week of hearings on the Teamsters Union, the McClellan Committee heard Congressman Clare Hoffman (Rep., Mich.) testify that it was a U.A.W., not a Teamster, investigation that was supposed to have been called off through intervention from "higher up."

And "higher up" turned out to be another Congressman, Crumpacker of Indiana, who claimed the credit.

The Committee's promise of "new evidence" turned out to be a rehash of charges made against President James R. Hoffa since the discredited Hoffman hearings in Detroit in 1953.

With customary headlines and fanfare, the Senate Committee promised to find out who the "higher ups" were

who allegedly "called off" the Hoffman hearings involving Hoffa.

Hoffman himself gave the answers, and Hoffman, unwittingly, gave a clear picture of how phony charges begin.

Hoffman's Story

Hoffman testified: "When we got to Detroit, I asked (Congressman Wint Smith) for subpoenas as to whether I could get in witnesses on the Studebaker situation, where the Studebaker company, the Studebaker union, was attempting to force its employees when they purchased cars to purchase Studebakers."

"Of course, that was all right, but when they tried to enforce it, I didn't go along . . . Wint . . . was called to the telephone. When he came back he said, 'I had a call from Washington.' Well, some of the reporters, and there must be some of them here who were there, asked him who it was from, and Wint wouldn't say, he pointed toward the sky and waves his finger that way and said 'It was from on high.' I never asked Wint who it was, because that was his business. . . . But afterwards, in a subsequent session of Congress, when Mr. Crumpacker . . . a Republican from the South Bend (Ind.) District, was named to Congress, and I came back here, one day, sort of patting himself on the back, he said, 'Do you know who called off those hearings?' . . . He said, 'Well, I did.'"

Hoffman told the Committee: "I don't know anything more about the calling off of the Hoffa investigations."

Chapter II: Same Tactics, New Target

Apparently satisfied for the moment with a three-week hatchet job on James R. Hoffa, General President of the 1,500,000-member Teamsters' Union, the so-called "Select" McClellan Committee turned its hatred for the Teamsters' organization on Harold J. Gibbons, International Vice President and Executive Assistant to the General President, during the closing week of August.

Following its usual pattern of summoning disgruntled card-carrying members and ex-members, the Committee delighted in giving them a "walk in the sun" in an all-out effort to link Gibbons with violence in a bitter 1953 taxicab strike in St. Louis, Mo. where the Teamster Vice President heads Local 688.

Witnesses for the prejudiced Committee vaguely testified that they "thought, assumed, guessed and had

heard" Gibbons was master-minding violence during the dispute period.

How reliable the testimony of the "McClellan Players" turned out to be was painfully discovered when after a female witness told the gallery that she could "honestly" say that Harold Gibbons was present in a St. Louis union hall when violence was planned, a check of the record revealed that in three separate court proceedings she positively, and under oath, stated that she "had never met Gibbons, never saw him at any assembly, and would not be able to identify him as having anything to do with acts of violence said to have taken place during the St. Louis strike."

When the Committee unveiled its "star" in the person of Don Cortor, an expelled member of Local 405, even the hostile daily press was not prepared for the racial poison that

dripped from the witness' fast moving tongue.

Cortor bitterly complained that Gibbons had insisted that there would be no discrimination because of race, color or creed in the taxicab industry or other industries represented by any labor union under his administrative direction.

His charges of "Gibbons did this and Gibbons did that" went on for 18 pages of the hearing's transcript, but failed to receive rave notices in the daily press or wire services.

Towards the end of Cortor's babblings, he said this concerning a trial in St. Louis in 1956 when he was charged with conduct unbecoming a union member:

"Most of the things I said at that trial were lies. I figure if they were lying to me I might as well lie right back at them. I never gave a yes or

State of the Union

no answer, just as I am not doing here, you will notice."

At this point the situation became so rank that McClellan broke into his "star's" lines and said:

"Just a moment—Do you think you are getting smart?"

The expelled union member was then hastily dismissed from the stand and boarded the first plane out of Washington.

What the committee has shown no interest in regarding Vice President Gibbons, although they have copies of the document, is a statement by Local 688's elected rank-and-file steering Committee which outlines in detail the organization's progress over the past 20 years.

The statement declares that Local 688 and its staff is considered nationally and internationally as one of the most notable trade union experiments in grass-roots democratic action.

"Most of this," the rank-and-filers say, "is due to the strong leadership of our chief administrative officer, Secretary-Treasurer Harold J. Gibbons."

The statement notes that the 10,000-member Teamster local has watched the accumulating attacks against Gibbons from within conservative hard-core big business and political areas.

"We have noticed, too, that as we advance in welfare and economic security, the attacks have become more frequent and intense against our



HAROLD J. GIBBONS

union and its leaders," points out the statement.

The rank-and-file leaders of Local 688 describe the unfair attacks against their organization, which they say have been in progress for the last five years, as "an avalanche of organized slime and slander unparalleled in the history of American unionism."

The statement further charges that members of Local 688 have witnessed what they term indecent efforts on the part of certain newspapers and business leaders to manufacture hoodlums and racketeers out of honest working people and leaders within the St. Louis Teamster organization.

The rank-and-file Steering Committee made it quite clear in their statement that they were taking the opportunity to publicly re-affirm their

complete confidence in and support of Harold Gibbons.

"We who know him best know by example that he has spent the great portion of his trade union career pioneering boldly in many fields of trade union welfare," the report reads.

The membership also states that while grand juries have probed their union for something they hoped to find wrong, while newspapers have screamed their prejudiced headlines, while police and FBI agents have harassed their staff members, and while senate committees have issued wholesale subpoenas for records and personnel, Local 688 continues to serve as a U. S. State Department "show-piece" for visiting foreign trade union delegations who are anxious to see some practical grassroots demonstration of the much talked about "democratic way of life."

The membership-document then outlines the labor organization's nationally known Labor Health Institute program, its Welfare and pension plan, the Union's Community Action report, and Local 688's Health and Welfare camp.

The statement closes thusly:

"Regardless of the efforts to destroy our Union and its leaders, we shall continue to build our Union, strengthen our security and seek a greater measure of decency for our members. This is our task as organized working men and women and we shall keep faith with it."

West Coast Teamsters Fight for Parity

A reported 100,00 Teamster long-line and city pick up drivers in the 11 Western States have been idled by what Western Teamster spokesmen describe as an "employer lockout."

The dispute was kicked off some weeks ago in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys where 2300 Teamster members struck in support of their demands for parity with a labor agreement recently signed in Oakland, California.

Following the lockout, termed by Einar Mohn, president of the Western Conference of Teamsters, as "illegal and immoral," Teamster negotiating teams reached a stalemate with employer representatives early last month in San Francisco. The serious impasse resulted in two actions by Teamster officials:

1. Three counts of unfair labor

practices were filed with the National Labor Relations Board against the Western Empire Operators' Association.

2. The legal department of the Western Conference filed suit in area federal courts aimed at recovering pay losses caused by the lockout estimated currently at \$800,000 daily.

According to Conference Chairman Mohn, Teamster policy during the dispute period has been one which finds all drivers affected by the lockout standing by to work and cooperate in movement and delivery of critical freight.

"This includes all government freight on government bills of lading, government freight on commercial bills of lading destined for government installations, U. S. mail, and such perishable commodities as milk

and other service products," Mohn explained.

The employers' lockout action has shut down over 1600 trucking firms operating throughout the west, curtailing in many instances trans-continental operations as well.

A more recent development in the month-old dispute saw both sides of the bargaining table employing the services of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Meeting in San Diego, California, during the week of August 18, the Federal mediator was unable to bring about a meeting of the minds resulting in adjournment on Friday, August 22.

Other sessions under the counsel of the Service were planned shortly before THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER went to press.

Hoban Takes Issue With Committee Charges

Haggerty Manager Praises IBT Leadership

PETER J. Hoban, campaign manager for Thomas J. Haggerty at the October convention in Miami Beach, has strongly denounced what he termed "unfair and poisonous propaganda against a great International Union."

Praising IBT leadership and defending the Teamster convention as democratic, Hoban in a letter to McClellan Committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy accused him of using a "Hitler-like technique."

He denounced Kennedy's charge on television that the Teamsters Union was "hoodlum dominated," calling the Kennedy statement "pernicious" and "grossly unfair."

"To use the words 'hoodlums and gangsters' to apply same in an ambiguous way to the Executive Board of our International Union is unfair, un-American and, in my opinion, sir, deserves a withdrawal," Hoban told Kennedy.

He asserted that "the General President of the Teamsters has been and is, in my opinion, a great organizer, to uplift the working class, and is regarded by all of the Teamster movement as a top-flight executive and administrator."

Taking strong issue with Kennedy's unproven statements, Hoban declared that "the Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is comprised of many honorable men, trades unionists and idealists, whose only crime has been to fight for the underdog in this wicked economic fight."

Such statements as Kennedy's, Hoban said, are part of a pattern "to wreck the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to reduce its economic strength, and to continue an unfair and poisonous propaganda against a great International Union. This type of attack shall not succeed."

Hoban asserted that "I am no 'yes man' for James Hoffa or the Executive Board . . . I seek no favors, but I do seek the truth."

"The present Executive Board of the Teamsters were elected at the recent Miami Convention in a fair and trade union way."

Recalling dismal conditions in the Midwest when he served on the War

Labor Board from 1942 to 1946, Hoban declared that "James Hoffa was appointed by the late Dan Tobin . . . as an organizer for the Teamsters, entered into these distressed areas, spent endless time organizing, negotiating, and cleaning up a sorry picture of American industrialism. He performed a great trade union job successfully."

He declared that "the Teamsters all over the East, in the Middle West, in the Carolinas, in the Dakotas, in the great Western states, know all about their economic gains and know that their leadership and their International Union has fought successful economic fights to secure those gains on their behalf."

"I can assure, sir, the most potent leader in those gains was the man you have now chosen to attack, the General President of the Teamsters."

"I can assure you also, dear Mr. Kennedy, the Teamsters are not forgetting the South, they are working hard in this area to lift the workers from economic slavery to a rightful place in our Nation's economic independence."

"Indeed, in this arena, young Teamster leaders have banded together to fight an American fight, for economic independence for the enslaved workers of the South."



Hoban speaking in behalf of candidate Haggerty at Miami convention.

"They will succeed, I can assure you, dear sir, and again, foremost in the front is the much maligned James Hoffa, who is centering on this section of our Nation's economic life all his ability and organizational experience for the benefit of enslaved workers."

Hoban took issue with a statement by Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina that the AFL-CIO should set up a rival union.

"Anyone who urges the setting up of a rival union . . . is no friend of organized labor, and certainly the Senator has proved . . . by his actions that he is no friend of the organized labor movement of the working people in general."

Hoban predicted that the Teamsters "shall continue to make great economic strides on behalf of the workers, under the banner of the present leadership of the Teamsters, and the members of the union shall not forget . . . They shall not forget that they have received the baptism of honest, progressive and militant trades unionism from our great Teamster movement and its leadership. They shall not go backward. They will continue to go forward."

Defending democratic processes within the Teamsters Union, Hoban pointed out that "I have differed sharply, on many occasions, on matters coming to the floor. I can assure, sir, I have never been intimidated, threatened, and again, sir, let me assure you, I am no 'yes man.' I am a trades unionist, and I believe in the progressive, idealistic and militant type of trades unionism as embodied by the Executive Board and the General President of the Teamsters, and the philosophy of our great Teamster movement."

He warned Kennedy that "the Teamsters movement cannot be destroyed by propaganda, by a hostile press, by televised programs, by loosely worded televised statements, or by a 'divided Teamster movement'."

Hoban is president of Teamsters Local 753, Milk Wagon Drivers Union, in Chicago, and was campaign manager for Thomas J. Haggerty in opposing James R. Hoffa for the office of General President.



MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION

LOCAL 753, I.B. of T., C., W. and H. of A.

TELEPHONE
TAYLOR 9-2753

PETER J. HOBAN, President
ALBERT J. KRUEGER, Vice President

THOS. J. HAGGERTY, Sec'y-Treasurer
GUS MOLINE, Recording Sec'y

Trustees | WILLIAM McNULTY
CARL FELGNER
CARMEN CESARIO

458

220 SOUTH ASHLAND BOULEVARD • CHICAGO 7, ILLINOIS

Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Chief Committee Counsel
Senate Rackets Committee
Washington, D.C.

August 11, 1958

Dear Sir:

The "Chicago news editions" of Sunday, August 10th, 1958, quotes you as saying, in a television interview of Saturday night, August 9th, 1958, that "under present circumstances, it is impossible for Teamster members, to break the gangster and hoodlum controlled leadership, of the International Union."

I certainly desire to challenge the truth of the statement, sir.

Firstly, I can assure you, that I am no "yes man" for James Hoffa, or the Executive Board of the Teamster's Union. I am a trades unionist and a Teamster!!

I seek no favors, but I do seek the "truth", and, sir, I respectfully challenge the veracity of that statement.

The present Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, were elected at the recent Miami Convention, of that great International Union, in a fair, and trade union way, in my opinion.

I challenged, at that convention, the Presidency of James Hoffa, on trade union grounds, but the great body of Convention Delegates, from all over the United States, Canada, and Hawaii, elected him, by an overwhelming vote of confidence, as their General President. I accepted that decision as final. I can assure you, sir, no one ever intimidated me, at that convention, and, when the roll call, showed an overwhelming vote of confidence in James Hoffa, as a good trade unionist, I said before the loud speaker system to the assembled delegates, "you have spoken, and you have elected a new General President, and Executive Board, I accept your decision, and as a trades unionist, I urge you to close ranks, against our enemies, economic and political. I meant that!!

I can tell you, sir, that the General President of the Teamsters has been, and is, in my opinion, a great organizer, to uplift the working class, and is regarded by all of the Teamster Movement as a top flight executive and administrator.

I can assure you, Mr. Kennedy, when making those statements, I seek no favors from Mr. Hoffa, or his Executive Board. I am merely prompted by justice, decency, and honesty, and inspired by a great love for the Trade Union Movement, and especially, that militant arm of Trades unionism, the Teamster Movement.

I was honoured, to represent the organized Labor Movement, as a Board member, during World War II, with the 7th Regional War Labor Board from 1942 to 1946!

I was appalled, when hearing cases before that Body, to learn, that Truck Drivers, Dairy Workers, Milk Drivers, Bakery Drivers, over the Road Haulers, and other segments of transport workers, in many states of our great Nation, represented by the 7th Regional Board, were receiving the princely sum, of 80 cents to 1 dollar, per hour! There was no such thing as a five day week! I may add, in many cases, such as "butter plants," "dry milk plants," and "condensed milk production," even smaller wage rates prevailed. Hours were excessively long, no overtime rates, no Severance pay, Pensions, or similar benevolencis. The average work week was Seventy hours, for a six day week!

I can assure you, sir, that James Hoffa, was appointed by the late Dan Tobin, the General President of the Teamsters, as an organizer for the Teamsters, entered into these distressed areas, spent endless time, organizing, negotiating, and cleaning up, a sorry picture of American industrialism. He performed a great trade union job successfully.

Today, that dismal picture is cleaned up, the wage rates, average 2 dollars, and 60 cents an hour, overtime rates are recognized, in contracts with the unions involved, which include Severance and Pension Plans, Health and Welfare Plans, free medical benefits, extended vacations, and for all workers under the Teamster jurisdiction, a Forty hour work week, consisting of Eight hours per day, for Five days! These hours replaced the Seventy and Eighty hour week, of six days, some few years ago!

Progressive Trade Unionism in action, I would say, sir, and spear headed by James Hoffa.

I was, indeed, amused by the suggestion, as made by Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., Democrat, of North Carolina as quoted in all of the Chicago papers, of August 10th, 1958, that "The Teamsters Union, is run by criminals, and urged the A.F.L.-C.I.O. to set up a rival union."

I can assure you, sir, to me as a Trades Unionist, any one who urges the setting up of a rival union within the Teamster Movement, is no friend of Organized Labor and, certainly, the

Senator has proved, in his own great state, by his actions, that he is no friend of the Organized Labor Movement, or the working people in general.

The Teamsters have made rapid gains in North Carolina, despite the Slave Anti Union Act, flourishing in that great state, and sponsored by our "Knight in Shining Armour," Senator Erwin.

They shall continue to make great economic strides, on behalf of the workers, under the banner of the present leadership of the Teamsters, and the members of the unions shall not forget, because, through the Teamster Movement, and it's militant pursuits for economic gains, on behalf of all the members of the Teamster Unions, they have arisen from economic slavery, to a position of rightful inheritance, in our economic life.

They shall not forget, dear Mr. Kennedy, that they have received the baptism, of honest, progressive, and militant trades unionism, from our great Teamster Movement and it's leadership. They shall not go backward. They will continue to go forward.

I can assure you, sir, that the pattern of such erroneous statements, as attributed to you, in all of the Chicago news editions, of Sunday, August 10th, 1958, embodies, at least to me, and I assume hundreds of thousands of teamsters all over the Nation, one disastrous principle which is over riding all other considerations, and it is, to wreck the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to reduce it's economic strength, and to continue an unfair, and poisonous propaganda, against a great International Union.

This type of attack shall not succeed, dear sir! We live in Free America!

The Teamsters all over the East, in the Middle West, in the Carolinas, in the Dakotas, in the Great Western States, know all about their economic gains, and know that their leadership, and their International Union, has fought successful economic fights, to secure those gains, on their behalf!

I can assure, sir, the most potent leader, in those gains, was the man you have now chosen to attack, the General President of the Teamsters!

I can assure you also, dear Mr. Kennedy, the Teamsters are not forgetting the South, they are working hard in this area, to lift the workers, from economic slavery, to a rightful place, in our Nations economic independence.

Indeed, in this arena, young Teamster leaders, have banded together to fight an American fight, for economic independence, for the enslaved workers of the South.

They will succeed, I can assure you, dear sir, and again, foremost in the front, is the much maligned James Hoffa, who is

centering on this section of our Nations economic life, all his ability, and organizational experience, for the benefit of enslaved workers.

The pernicious statement, as quoted in the Chicago editions of all morning newspapers, of August 10th, 1958, in which you are quoted as saying in a televised interview program of Saturday night, August 9th, 1958, that "the leadership of the Teamsters, is gangster and hoodlum controlled, and that the highest officials of the Union, are gangsters, or are controlled by gangsters or hoodlums," is not correct.

I can assure you, sir, that in my opinion, this is not a fair or true statement.

The Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, is comprised of many honourable men, trades unionists and idealists, whose only crime has been, to fight for the under dog, in this wicked economic fight. Indeed, many of them were Teamster leaders before you were born!

It seems to me, dear sir, to use loosely, in a televised program the wording as attributed to you, that "It is impossible, for Teamster members, to break the gangster and hoodlum controlled leadership, of our International Union," is grossly unfair, and certainly not befitting a gentlemen of your calibre, and legal training.

I again can assure, you, sir, there are men, sitting on the Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who have devoted their entire lives, to the cause of bettering workers, and to use the words "Hoodlums and "Gangsters", and to apply same, in an ambiguous way to the Executive Board of our International Union, is unfair, un-American, and, in my opinion, sir, deserves a withdrawal, or at least, a clarification, for the one million five hundred Teamsters of our International Union.

I can, indeed sir, point to you, and your associates, with great pride of the magnificent chapter, of our own Teamsters Joint Council Number 25, here in Chicago, under the able leadership of Vice President John T. O'Brien, and President Ray Schoessling.

This Council of Teamsters is the largest in the Nation.

It comprises 42 local unions, with a membership of 150,000 members.

The democratic functions of this Council is outstanding.

Local Unions, and their delegates, have full local union autonomy.

There is no "gangster" or "hoodlum" controlled influences, in debate, on the council floor.

I have differed sharply, on many occasions, on matters coming on the floor. I can assure, sir, I have never been intimidated, threatened, and, again, sir, let me assure you, I am no "yes man". I am a trades unionist, and, I believe in the progressive, idealistic, and militant type of Trades Unionism, as embodied by

the Executive Board, and the General President of the Teamsters, and the philosophy of our Great Teamster Movement.

I do not believe, sir, you were fair, in using the loosely worded terminology that, "the leadership of the International Union, is gangster or hoodlum controlled."

I believe, in American justice, although I did not have the honor to have been born in America. I am an American citizen by choice, for thirty years.

I am a teamster, for the same length of time, and very proud I belong to such a great, and militant trade union organization.

I was born in Ireland, sir, the home of your ancestors, where a man is always "innocent", until proven "guilty" by his peers, on jury trial, having the right of appeal at all times.

I can assure you, sir, it was my honor, to fight against British Imperialism in Ireland, and the same method of procedure, as is apparently now being used by the Senate Rackets Committee, against Organized Labor, and especially the Teamsters, was used by Imperialistic England, against the young leaders of the Irish Republic, away back in 1916, until 1923!

The propoganda mill of Imperialistic England, swung into action, "press control" was used extensevely, the young leaders of the Irish republican Army, were termed "assassins", "gangsters", "hoodlums", "murderers", but the seed was sown by the death blood of Ireland's young leaders, on the "scaffold" or before "firing squads" of England!

The seed fructified and it blossomed! It won the day for an Irish Republic. A mighty enemy was beaten, England! Mightier than the Rackets Committee, because, truth, honor, and an ideal was on the side of the Irish patriots!

Indeed, sir, the Teamsters Movement can not be destroyed, by "propoganda" by a "hostile" press, by "televised programs", by "loosely worded televised statements" or a "divided Teamster Movement".

In "unity there is strength", and, believe me, when I say, sir, the Teamster Movement today is strong and healthy, and it shall grow stronger, to give to all of our members, all the benefits of a great, and militant International Union!

I have written you, sir, in a trade union way. I was horrified that a name, so honourable as "Kennedy", could be associated, with a type of "propoganda", which has a Hitler like technique!

This letter is written to you in the spirit of fair play. Thank you sir.

Yours sincerely,

Peter J. Hoban
Peter J. Hoban
President

PJH'dn

Three New Assignments Announced



A. F. HUDSON



FRANK MURTHA



RALPH DIXON

Arthur F. Hudson, veteran executive secretary of the Central States, Southeast and Southwest Areas Health and Welfare Pension Funds, exchanged his busy desk for retirement this month after serving the International Union in various official capacities since 1935.

Began in St. Paul

The retiring Teamster figure began his career in the labor movement as an officer of Local 120 in St. Paul, Minn. in 1941. Later he became secretary-treasurer of the Central States Drivers Council and was ele-

vated to the post from which he retired in 1947.

Replacing Hudson in the important Mid-West post is Francis J. Murtha of Memphis, Tenn., an International Organizer.

Murtha was selected as executive secretary of the trust funds by General President Hoffa.

Served Local 202

He first saw service in the IBT as a staff member of Local 202 in New York and for a time was a member of the research and statistical department of Joint Council 16. Murtha

was named International Organizer in 1951.

Dixon Elevated

The recent position shift also saw M. Ralph Dixon elevated to International Organizer replacing Murtha. Dixon, a veteran Teamster official of Dallas, Texas, will remain in this area under the direction of Murray W. Miller, Director of the Southern Conference of Teamsters.

The new International Organizer was formerly an organizer for the Southern Conference.

Highest Per Capita in History

Per capita payments on Teamsters Union membership reached an all-time high for the month of August, 1958.

General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English announced that receipts from local unions for August show a total membership of at least 1,614,273 during the month.

As this issue went to press, the books had not yet been closed for the month and this figure was expected to go even higher.

Previous all-time high was a membership total of 1,611,406 set in November of 1956.

Secretary-Treasurer English declared the record mem-

bership was a "sure-fire demonstration of the growth of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, despite unemployment, and despite the vicious pressures which are being exerted upon us by our enemies."

He praised the work of local union officers and organizers in "keeping this International Union in first place as the greatest union in the history of the labor movement, both in terms of membership and in terms of the highest contract benefits."

English declared that "this is our answer to those who are trying to destroy us. They have failed despite the most concentrated attack any organization of any kind has ever undergone."

Monitor Report Free of Major Criticism

International Union accounting records "are complete, orderly and well kept in accordance with high standards of accounting practices," the three-man Board of Monitors declared in their first report to the United States District Court.

The Monitors' Report was free of major criticism of the union and indicated only two areas in which requests of the Board have not yet been complied with. Both have since been complied with.

The Monitors noted that a survey had been made by Price Waterhouse, national accounting firm, "with the full cooperation of the officials of the union."

The Report states that "Teamster members may well be gratified that this independent and wholly objective survey" shows high accounting standards in the International.

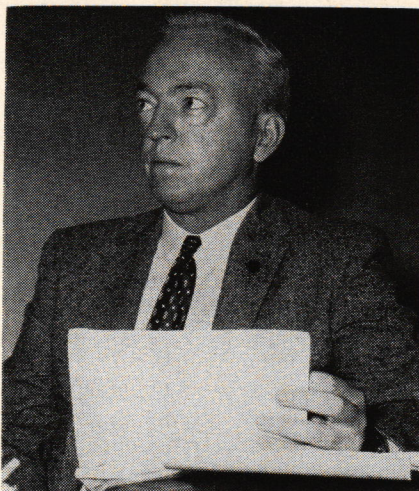
However, the Monitors complained that the names of paid-up union members and records of their good standing are kept by the local unions rather than by the International, and urged that such records be established at International headquarters.

Wells Protests

Monitor L. N. D. Wells, Jr., representing the union on the Board, dissented from this view, stating that "I think it precipitate for the Monitors to determine the necessity for such system on the basis of a 'preliminary and tentative' recommendation which union officials have not yet seen. . . . In my view, the maintenance of master records in the International's office is not a necessary condition precedent to holding a convention in strict conformance with the Union Constitution."

The fact is that the International does maintain the names and addresses of more than 1,300,000 members to whom the International Magazine is sent every month. The difference between that figure and the approximate 1,500,000 total membership is due to the large turnover in some industries and changes of addresses of over-the-road drivers.

The Report stated that President James R. Hoffa had "pledged his full cooperation and advised that the un-



L. N. D. WELLS, JR.

ion's facilities and personnel would be made available to the Monitors as needed." The General Executive Board also assured cooperation at its meeting last February.

The Report notes that the union's constitution "was substantially amended" at the convention last October. "We have found the current Constitution to be a great improvement in many respects."

It cites constitutional provisions on accounting and financial procedures "with a view toward foreclosing the possibility of financial mismanagement," and "great improvement in the regulation of the establishment and maintenance of trusteeships."

Autonomy Restored

It points out that, of 109 locals in trusteeship at the time of the convention, 41 had been restored to autonomy and another 21 were in the process of being restored.

However, the Monitors related that they have now asked that no further trusteeships be removed "until the Board of Monitors has had an opportunity to investigate election procedures in various types of local unions." The report states that "union officials have complied with the Board's request."

The Report also declares that "no information as to current conflicting financial interests of any International

officer has been brought to our attention."

It also pointed out that "procedures have been adopted whereby all appeals above the Joint Council level are promptly heard before panels of three appointed by the General President." A representative of the Monitors has also been invited to participate in each of these hearings."

In addition to the fact that two requests by the Monitors had not been acted upon at the time of the Report, and the fact that the International Union leaves to the local unions the task of keeping the names and record of dues payments for each of the 1,500,000 members, the Report's principal criticism of the union's operation related to the question of surety bonds.

It said the union was deficient in respect to policing the requirement that local union secretary-treasurers, business representatives and others who handle local union funds provide suitable surety bonds or suitable collateral as required by the Union Constitution.

'Properly Bonded'

We are advised, the Report said, "that a large majority of the . . . people have been properly bonded and that prompt steps are now being taken to assure proper bonding of all others."

Another area deficient, it said, is in failure to require trustees of all local unions to submit copies of quarterly audits to the International Office.

The Monitors reported they had considered "numerous complaints, inquiries and reports which were submitted to us both by members of the Teamster Union and by others, as well as inquiries initiated on our own motion. Each of these was given painstaking attention on an individual basis, and referred to the appropriate official of the International Union for investigation and report. . . ."

The two Monitor requests not yet acted upon were: a recommendation that the Union undertake surety bond action against Raymond Cohen, secretary-treasurer of Local 107 in Philadelphia, on the basis of charges made before the McClellan Committee; and that John McNamara, secretary-treas-

urer of Local 808 in New York, be asked to take a leave of absence from office until his appeal from a recent conviction has been decided. Both requests have since been complied with. The Teamsters have also appointed a panel to investigate Local 107. Included on the panel is F. Joseph Donohue, former commissioner of the District of Columbia. This is the first time in the union's history that a public official has been named to such a panel.

On the McNamara recommendation, Monitor Wells dissented, quoting a statement by a judge of the New York County Supreme Court, upon review of the trial proceedings, that "the evidence, in fact, did not prove the specific charges contained in the indictment."

The Report was divided into four parts: Activities under the chairmanship of Judge Nathan Cayton, covering the period from Jan. 31 to May 27; under the chairmanship of Martin F. O'Donoghue, from May 27 to July 31; a dissent by Monitor Godfrey P. Schmidt; and a dissent by Monitor L. N. D. Wells, Jr.

In a covering letter from Judge Cayton regarding Schmidt's dissenting complaints about Judge Cayton's chairmanship, Judge Cayton wrote the Court: "Stated simple and emphatically, there is no foundation for these complaints."

J. C. 13 Article

The Board of Monitors has demanded that the TEAMSTER print a retraction of its story in last month's issue on the election of Harold J. Gibbons as president of Joint Council 13.

The TEAMSTER reported that the General Executive Board had upheld the results of the election in rejecting an appeal by the losing candidates.

The Monitors protested that they had not been notified in advance that this action would be taken, and immediately announced they were undertaking an investigation of the election to determine if the appeal was based on valid grounds.

The Monitors protested the inclusion of the news report in our last issue.

English Protests to Monitors

General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English has strongly protested to the Board of Monitors for charging the International Union \$25 per copy of its report to the Federal District Court.

The Monitors had 150 copies of the report printed, at a cost of \$25 per copy. The 204-page books were handed out to members of the press two days before the International Union received its first copy. When copies were furnished to the Union, a bill for \$3,762.16 accompanied them.

Secretary-Treasurer English questioned the authority of the Monitors to order the printing without his approval.

He also protested that the bill was exorbitant and contended that several copies for the Court would have been sufficient, with mimeographed copies for other uses. English contended that the Monitors' procedure was a waste of union funds.

Attack on Previat Backfires

A stark example of the rough-shod methods used by the McClellan Committee in its anxiety to punish anyone who has any contact whatsoever with organized labor has backfired in the case of David Previat, a prominent labor attorney of the firm of Padway, Goldberg and Previat in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A retraction by the Committee coupled with a near-apology to Previat last month was sparked by a series of events which came to a head when the Committee's interim report was made public.

In the Report the union-busting committee charged that the name of David Previat appeared on a United Auto Worker's charter dated September 12, 1950. The report also stated that John Dioguardi, a New York gangland figure, gained acquisition of the UAW-AFL charter by influence of Mr. Previat. The Committee's Report further said that "the committee had what it considered clear proof that Previat knew that Dio was the man who was actually going to acquire the charter and run the local."

On April 2 of this year, having been informed of the Report's content, Previat wrote a letter of strong protest to members of the "Select" Committee terming the report as it applied to him as "unqualifiedly untrue, non-factual, damaging, and a baseless attack."

The reaction of the Committee to Previat's letter of protest was to inform him that the charge that his name appeared on a union charter had been deleted from the final print of the document.

This did not satisfy Mr. Previat.

On April 15, 1958 the Milwaukee attorney wrote another letter to members of the "Select" Committee acknowledging that they had corrected one inaccuracy.

"However," he wrote, "the final Report does nothing to correct the misstatement appearing on page 218 that the Committee had 'clear proof' that John Dioguardi's acquisition of the UAW-AFL charter was facilitated by me and that I knew that Dio was the man who was actually going to acquire the charter and run the local."

Previat told the Committee that it was with this false accusation that he took vigorous issue.

Following the second letter to the Committee, a determined Previat found it necessary to write a third communication in which he objected to the fact that his affidavit forwarded to the Committee April 29 was introduced into the record with only a brief statement by Robert Kennedy, chief counsel for the Committee, that "this would 'clarify' the situation."

In his third letter Previat asked that the Committee make it clear that since no evidence to the contrary had been presented, his affidavit, accurately depicting the part he had played in the New York charter situation, be accepted—and that it be made clear that he had no personal interest in the issuance of the charter and did not know any of the persons who became associated with the New York locals, particularly John Dioguardi.

Finally, on August 8, 1958 the Previat protest, now a famous thorn in the side of the Committee, was placed in the record.

"Salute!"

Rank-and-Filer's View of Hearings

During the opening days of the current McClellan hearings, one interested spectator was a Teamster rank-and-filer from Los Angeles.

Matt Gelernter, a member of Local 495, was traveling to New Jersey to dispose of some property. On his way, he stopped in Washington to visit with General President James R. Hoffa, at his deceased wife's request, to thank him personally for flowers sent by Hoffa before Brother Gelernter's wife died on Aug. 1.

While in Washington, Gelernter decided to witness the McClellan Committee proceedings. After several days, he asked permission to write a "rank-and-filer's view" of what was going on, for publication in the TEAMSTER.

Here is Brother Gelernter's report:

The following is an excursion into a portion of the Tunnels of the great wind, (Senatorial), which I agree beforehand is written by a poor excuse for a reporter. But it comes from the heart.

My visits to the McClellan Committee hearings started, with these first impressions.

As I entered the room I saw on my left a long row of empty chairs, but with pieces of paper attached saying, "Reserved." Nearly all the other seats were occupied, and people were standing against the walls.

On my right were two long tables for reporters, then a group of five small rows of chairs, facing forward to the right, next two long rows of tables again for reporters—and up front facing the whole of the room—the long table with what appeared to me to be nine overstuffed chairs.

To the left of this table, and with the best of views were two large television cameras, focusing, checking distance. Meanwhile, a dozen men with small cameras were scurrying here and there taking closeups, odd shots. Then with the lights going on strongly and the television men getting tense, I felt I was back in Hollywood again waiting to hear "Quiet on the Set!" Quiet on the Set!" "Roll them!"

Pick up one] "The Good Guys," all nine of them sitting up there, ("get some good angles"). Pick up two] "The Bad Guys," James R. Hoffa and Attorney ("make those angles hard, he is supposed to be the tough guy"). And now "Action" and the cameras roll.

Frankly, I could put down here the word-for-word commentary, true and untrue, of what I heard, but the snide comments from the Chair, the inflections of voice, the rising crescendo that is the stock in trade for working Senators, this I cannot give you here by word.

What I heard was constant repetitive periods of—"Mr. Hoffa—do you know so and so—Why do you know so and so—what do you know about so and so—did you give money to so and so—did you take money from so and so—did you buy a television set from so and so—why did you buy a television set from so and so—did you order so and so to burn down a building—?"

After awhile I get to thinking is all this going on because Jimmy Hoffa has a pair of hard fists and has been looking out only for number one.

And to me the answer is plain. No, that can't be the true answer, the fury and attack on him by his enemies who have had no such delicate feelings before prove it. What then? The answer as I see it, is this—Jimmy Hoffa has done too good a job for our membership in the labor movement to suit his enemies and that's—why they are going to such lengths to try and get rid of him.

Need Hoffa Leadership

The life blood of the organized trade union movement has come from many directions and has had innumerable contributors. Its fight to live, flourish, and expand has never been a panty waist affair, and it will continue to need in that fight, the kind of generalship so ably reflected in the person of James R. Hoffa.

Later in the day's proceedings I was interested in watching Senator McClellan leave his seat at the big table, and walk all around the room until he got in front of the row of reserved seats (I then found out what reserved seats meant.) He personally shook hands with three or four people, took a chair to face them, and they seemed to be having a very interesting conversation, all this at the time a witness was being questioned. Maybe this was just McClellan Day. Possibly he and the other senators work it out that way, one for you, one for me.

Then there occurred a little episode which I shall try to relate, without reflecting its emotional impact on myself:

As a grandfather, I think I am aware of not being able to predict what little children will do or say, but I find it hard to understand this:

As I was seated watching and listening to the proceedings, a little girl of about five or six excitedly got on the chair next to me, carefully straightened her skirt, then turned to the man in back of her, and excitedly exclaimed, pointing her finger in the direction of the witness chair: "Is that the bad man daddy; daddy is that the bad man?" He replied, "no dear, no, the one in back of him." Hoffa was seated at the time in back of a witness.

He then turned to me and said "I had to show her. McClellan is my boss. I work for him."

Now, fellow Teamsters and especially your wives who are also mothers, here is a child who has just been in-

(Continued on Page 37)



GELERNTER

Congress' Soap Opera

(Reprinted from *The Detroit Times*)

By John Manning

WE THINK WE SENSE a vague spread of public annoyance if not outright resentment against the investigative soap opera running in Washington under auspices of the McClellan committee.

The last couple of weeks we have noticed editorials in publications of varying complexion across the country criticizing the carnival aspect of the senatorial inquiry. Just Friday a Detroit News editorial compared it to Damon Runyon's "Guys and Dolls" burlesque.

Here are a few other local straws in the wind:

About a week back Executive Judge Frank Fitzgerald of Wayne County circuit court refused point blank to turn over certain probation records on Jimmy Hoffa which had been brusquely demanded by the rackets committee.

He told them in effect that if they knew anything at all about Michigan law they should know it classified probation reports as confidential, and expressly prohibited their being shown to any Tom, Dick or Harry.

HE TOOK EXCEPTION, furthermore, to the "curbstone ethics" of committee counsel Robert Kennedy, who permitted a witness to suggest that by reason of political pressures it was difficult to get an injunction in Wayne circuit court against any labor union.

Judge Fitzgerald wrote to Senator McClellan, "You will recognize that this casts doubt on the integrity of this court especially as it was coupled with an offhand opinion by committee counsel Kennedy that in the case under discussion your witness had been entitled to an injunction."

A few days after that incident four members of the Detroit City Council joined forces to attack what they called the "smear tactics" of the committee. They were considering a contract dispute where suspicion of Teamster Union influence had been voiced by one of the disputants.

A councilman urged that the McClellan committee be asked if it had any information or evidence bearing on the case.

Councilman Lincoln objected as follows:

"Legislative bodies have enjoyed little success investigating conspiracy charges and many of the charges made public before the Senate committee have not held up. Frankly, I'm tired of people being smeared before legislative committees when the charges are nothing more than rumors without supporting evidence."

He was supported by Councilmen Del Smith, Blanche Parent Wise and William G. Rogell.

DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY in Washington Bob Kennedy was quizzing a Teamster organizer named Tom Burke about getting drunk and shooting up the lobby of Detroit's Town House on Bagley avenue. Burke said it had been an accident.

"Why then," Kennedy snapped, "have the records on the shooting vanished from the Detroit police files?"

Our city editor wondered the same thing. He sent a reporter to the detective bureau at police headquarters and there the files were, safe and sound and complete.

Nobody from the McClellan committee or anybody

else had asked to see them since they were written up a year and a half ago.

If we are right in feeling that the American people are tiring of these public congressional inquisitions it is the fault of our representatives in Congress who tolerate them and conduct them.

The first widely ballyhooed one was the Kefauver crime inquiry eight years ago. Largely because it played to a national television audience it created a national furor. Everybody looked at it and talked about it.

From today's vantage point the explanation of its popularity is simple. Perhaps 90 per cent of the television viewers never had seen a law court in session. This was a three-ring court. It was cops and robbers in the flesh.

FOUR YEARS LATER the anti-Communist hearing conducted by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy developed into another smash hit. This investigation proved more popular than "My Fair Lady" and we don't mean that facetiously.

The hearings actually were coming to be looked upon by thoughtless Americans as entertainment. And the entrepreneurs were producing them as such.

Here was a priceless opportunity for members of the U. S. Senate to impress their whole nation-wide constituency with the dignity and seriousness of our legislative processes. They blew the chance.

They put on a rowdy circus instead because it had more crowd appeal.

The current McClellan hearings provided a chance to go back to proper procedural conduct. There has been no national TV coverage. But apparently the poison of show business has infected them. They follow and go beyond the sure-fire script of the previous hearings.

RULES OF EVIDENCE mean nothing. Competence of witnesses means nothing. Hearsay testimony from second and third-hand sources not only is permitted but welcomed with enthusiasm.

Day after day the inquisitors allow a parade of discredited underworld characters to take the oath and recite lurid tales about what some dead man told them another dead man said.

Our neighbor, the Detroit News, correctly cataloged it as a "Guys and Dolls" production, except that it is not really funny.

It is tragic in that it reflects a growing indifference to the sober responsibilities of congressional behavior. Legislative inquiries into widespread misconduct or deteriorating conditions in our way of life are proper and traditional.

They have occurred periodically through our history as a nation. They used to proceed as gravely as do hearings before a court of law or equity. The Congress itself has rules prescribing decorum.

Those rules should be dusted off and put into execution promptly if Congress would retain the respect of the people.

TEAMSTERS

down south

Hoffa: Duty to Organize

THE IBT has a duty and obligation to organize workers who want organization and the field is ripe in the South, General President James R. Hoffa told delegates to the Southern Conference of Teamsters meeting in Dallas, Tex.

Praising the Southern Conference for its gains, Hoffa told the delegates that the International Union, in spite of its problems, has had a gain of more than 100,000 members across the country, and that IBT members enjoy the best wages and working conditions in the American labor movement.

One reason for such success, he said, "is that we have the youngest staff of representatives in the country. We know what we want and we're not

afraid to go out and work to get it," he said.

Vice President Murray W. Miller, conference chairman, urged the business representatives to continue to build closer relationships with the members.

"The most important thing to a member is his grievance. When he wants to discuss it, be available, and be honest with him. When a member feels the grievance wasn't settled satisfactorily, put yourself in his place. He wants to know why. If explanations are properly and honestly made, the member will realize that you can't win every grievance," Miller declared.

Miller told the delegates that President Hoffa had just spent two hours

with a group of stewards who were complaining about the handling of a grievance. "In spite of all his trials and tribulations," Miller said, "our General President still has time to talk to stewards and business agents about their grievances. This means we must all reevaluate ourselves and ask ourselves if we are giving the best possible service to our membership."

Hoffa, referring to the McClellan Committee, told the Southern Conference delegates that "no person can remember exactly what transpired in all his years of service to this organization."

The General President said there was not a single thing in his past years of service that he could not explain if

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE POLICY COMMITTEE elected at Dallas meeting are, left to right, front row: Robert C. Cook, John Mofield, secretary-treasurer Ralph Dixon, chairman Murray W. Miller, James M. Lacy, and Morris Alpert; back row: C. A. Mandoiza, International organizer; L. M. Hoover, Paul Hall, Odell Smith, Charles D. Winters, Perry C. Shryock, and R. A. Farrell.





Upper left: J. O. Peveto, Ed Partin, William Hays.

Above: Vice President John B. Backus, Charles E. Winters.

Left: Bennie Bernard, Clarence Allen, John Mofield, Will Christian, James R. Hoffa.

TEXAS

OKLAHOMA





Above — Left to right:
D. A. McCormick, Mel-
vin Bishop, Robert
Sparks.

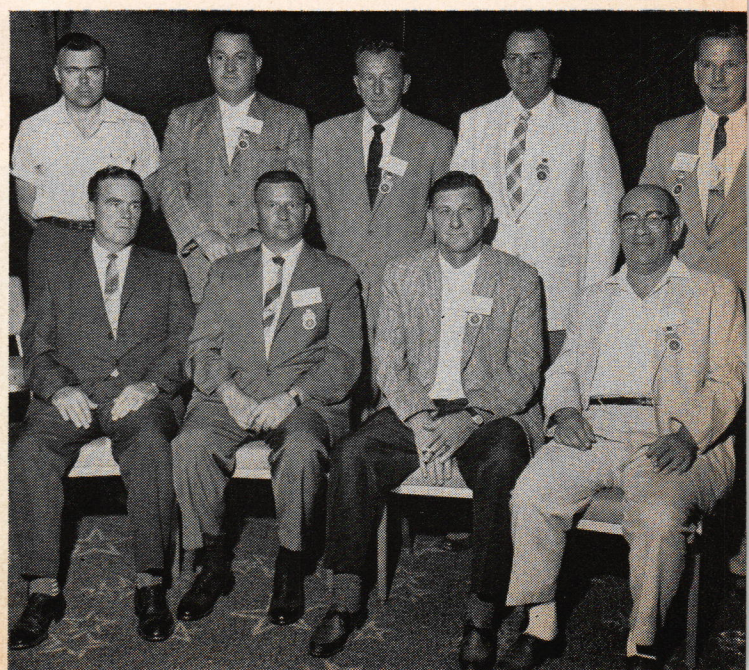
Above right: Attorney
T. J. Gentry, James E.
Hamilton, G. L. Glover,
Odell Smith.

Right: Delegates applaud
a Conference speaker.



LOUISIANA

GA.-ALA.-MISS.



given time to accumulate the necessary information and records to support his answer. But, he said, he could not make a statement unless he was positive of the answer. He said he has no apology to make to anyone for inability to recall exactly every single occurrence or conversation during his 28 years as an officer of local union or International.

Hoffa predicted that the next six to eight months would see severe pressures placed upon the International Union. But, he said, with understanding and cooperation "this Union will come out of our troubles stronger than ever before."

Chairman Miller announced that the major emphasis in Southern organizing in the next few months will be

in the warehouse field, and predicted the national Sears campaign would spearhead the drive.

He announced that the Conference had shown a total membership gain of 3,446 during the past year, and praised the organizers and business representatives for "forging ahead when other unions are showing losses in membership and when Southern organizing has been made more difficult than ever before because of the recession and the tremendous barrage of anti-union propaganda headlined in the newspapers every day."

International Organizer M. Ralph Dixon of Dallas was elected secretary-treasurer of the Southern Conference. Elected to the Policy Committee were:

Arkansas: Odell Smith, Local 878, Little Rock; Alabama: Morris Alpert,

Local 991, Mobile; Florida: Paul Hall, Local 512, Jacksonville; Georgia: Robert C. Cook, Local 728, Atlanta; Kentucky: John Mofield, Local 236, Paducah; Louisiana: Charles D. Winters, Local 270, New Orleans; Mississippi: L. M. Hoover, Local 891, Jackson; Oklahoma: Perry C. Shryock, Local 523; Tennessee: R. A. Farrell, Local 984, Memphis; and Texas: James M. Lacy, Local 745, Dallas.

Trustees elected were J. W. Wallace, Local 549, Kingsport, Tenn.; W. L. Piland, Local 745, Dallas; and Nickles Howard, Local 968, Houston.

Serving as chairman of the convention committees were C. M. Roseborough, credentials; Morris Alpert, rules; M. Ralph Dixon, by-laws; and Odell Smith, recommendations.

Photo Identifications. Here are identifications on state delegations pictured on pages 18, 19 and 20:

TEXAS

The Texas delegation included, first row, from left: Fred Stanford (745), Maurice Mitchell (577), W. L. Piland (745), R. B. Moon (949), and Joe Yowell (349). The second row includes from left: James M. Lacey (745), J. O. Peueto (393), R. C. Shaffer (657), Charles Had-dock (745), R. G. Miller (968), John Hegmann (349), W. H. Grissom (940). The third row includes from left: J. E. Thiel (393), George Suttle, Southern Conference of Teamsters' Organizer, Boyd Howell (47), Nick Howard (968), J. P. Sims (858), William Fowler (949), Will Christian (837) and J. M. Waltrip (583).

TENNESSEE

Tennessee delegates were: from left to right, first row, K. C. Sackman (23); R. A. Farrell (984); Harrison Ray (519); J. W. Wallace (549); Stuart M. Hall (667). Second row, left to right: Sam Baptist (984); C. A. Mandoiza, International Representative, Nashville; P. L. Park (667); S. A. Leiter (621); H. L. Payne (621). Third row, left to right:

B. A. Robison (667); C. H. Augustine (667); L. L. Turner (667); H. L. Boling (515); G. W. Smith (515) and Paul E. Snapp (549).

LOUISIANA

Attending the conclave from Louisiana were: First row, left to right, C. D. Winters (270); N. J. LeBlanc (270); Joseph Guidry (270); A. L. Allen (5); James W. Mitchell (5); Harold Edwards (5); Dallas McDonald. Second row, left to right: Harry Horton (5); E. F. Johnson (568); M. M. Efferson (5); Gable Aquillard (201); R. B. Bunch, Southern Conference of Teamsters' Organizer from Shreveport; Crow Peele (5); E. G. Partin (5); L. E. Grimellion (5). Last row, left to right: William Augustus (5); Frank Baker (5); M. W. Winston (479); Dennis Pedesclaux (5); William M. Hays (568); J. D. Dugas (201); P. H. Moak (5); and Sherman Copeland (479).

ALA.-GA.-MISS.

Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi delegates were, from left to right, first row: R. C. Cook, Atlanta, Georgia (728); R. H. Sparks, Birmingham, Alabama (612); Mel Bishop, Birmingham, Ala. (612); Morris Alpert, Mobile, Ala. (991). Back row, left to right, D. A. McCor-

mick, Sheffield, Ala. (402); J. Leo Werneth, Mobile, Ala. (915); L. M. Hoover, Jackson, Miss. (891); Irving Rowell, Mobile, Ala. (915); Ben German, Mobile, Ala. (991).

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma delegates were, from left to right, first row: J. E. Hamilton (886); Everett Stallings (523); C. W. Jenkins (516). Left to right, back row: Donald Capshaw (886); and Perry C. Shryock (523).

FLORIDA

Florida was represented from left to right, first row: Taylor H. Andrews (J. C. 85); Paul H. Hall (512); Bert Fowler (512); Dave Freehette (290); William H. Lasater (390). Left to right, second row: J. W. Hughes (79); J. E. Davis (J. C. 85); C. E. Smith (390); John Sheppard (674); C. L. Allen, Jr. (674); J. R. Griner (613).

ARKANSAS

Arkansas delegates and visitors were, from left to right, first row: Mrs. Gil Glover; Mrs. G. A. Shackelford; Mrs. Tom Null. Second row, left to right, Gil Glover; G. A. Shackelford; Tom Gentry; Odell Smith; Bernice Bermard; and Tom Null.

TENNESSEE

FLORIDA



Sears Council To Hold First Meeting

The Teamsters Sears-Roebuck Council will hold its first meeting Sept. 22 in the Palmer House in Chicago, Ill., Vice President Murray W. Miller of Dallas, council coordinator, has announced.

Miller said the meeting would "map the groundwork for an effective organizing campaign at Sears."

Some 76 Teamster locals having jurisdiction over Sears operations other than retail stores have been invited to send representatives to the organization meeting.

Formation of the National Sears Council was announced last month by President Hoffa, with Miller named as coordinator. Chairman of the Council is Frank Keane, executive vice president of Local 169, Philadelphia, and chairman of the Teamsters' American Stores Council Sam Baron, of Washington, D. C., field director of the National Warehouse Division, is executive secretary, with Jack J. Jorgensen, president of Joint Council 32, Minneapolis, as recording secretary.

Hoffa announced the Sears-Roebuck Council would be patterned after the successful Montgomery Ward Council, and will function as did the Ward Council within the framework of the National Warehouse Division.

Primary target of the organizing campaign will be some 70,000 employees in 110 Sears operations in 21 states and Canada, including 15 huge mail order operations, 54 warehouses of all kinds, and 41 repair and service units.

Psychology

Management has been using psychology to influence workers for years, but a Carpenters' Union District Council recently began using psychology to insure prompt settlement of its plant grievances.

The Allegheny Furniture Workers District Council has the fourth copy of every grievance marked "Unsettled Grievance" in blazing fluorescent red letters.

This copy is then placed on the plant bulletin board. One or more of these shining reminders serve as a constant prod to get after unsettled issues.



DISCUSSING SEARS CAMPAIGN during sessions of the Southern Conference meeting, left to right (clockwise): Weldon Mathis, director, Southern Conference Warehouse Division; Sam Baron, executive secretary, Teamsters Sears Roebuck Council; Don Peters, chairman, Teamsters Montgomery Ward Council; Conference Chairman Murray W. Miller, International Vice President and coordinator of the Sears Council; and (back to camera) Frank Keane, Sears Council chairman.

Land of Plenty, Or Not?

How high is America's standard of living? Shocking statistics recently compiled by New York State's Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes show some sobering facts:

In industrial New York State, one household in every six can still be described as "ill-clothed, ill-house, and ill-fed," *not counting* those set back by the recession.

The study showed that last year, over 200,000 children in the state shared the public-assistance roles with 235,000 adults.

These children, it pointed out, will in all likelihood be as poor as their elders "unless action is taken to break the self-perpetuating cycle of poverty."

Among the adult needy, it was found that two-thirds of all those not working and receiving some public assistance were either too old, too sick, or disabled. A fourth of the adults (mostly women) had to stay home to care for young children or incapacitated relatives. Marital problems also complicated the picture. In only one of four publicly-assisted families are the husband and wife still together; 42 per cent are widowed and 33 per cent are divorced, separated or abandoned.

Rehabilitation of the aged, the han-

dicapped and the mentally ill is one of the major programs in the battle against poverty, the report concluded, adding that "the cost of rehabilitation is more than justified by the direct profit to the community."

The report shows that poor rural families comprise only a small part of the state's total low-income group, although they, too, manifest a "high incidence of need."

In the open-country areas of the state, 70 per cent fewer full-time commercial farmers work their farms than did 50 years ago, although population in these areas has risen 50 per cent in the same period of time. A fourth of the 60,000 full-time commercial farmers still left earn less than \$2,000 per year.

The report points out that "even though rural youths are underprivileged in some respect, they are spared the myriad hindrances endured by Negro, Puerto Rican and other minority groups. By every index—income, education, housing, type of job—the shame of discrimination has strangled the economic opportunities of these minorities and plunged them frequently into a near-poverty beyond their control."

Annual Lawyers' Meeting

Secondary Picketing Defended

LAWYERS representing the International Union and its affiliated Teamster groups throughout the United States and Canada have just completed a four-day meeting aimed at unifying thinking concerning labor laws and decisions by both courts and regulatory bodies so that they might be able to handle the legal affairs of the Union more effectively.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Conference of Teamsters Lawyers was held at the Biltmore Hotel in Santa Barbara, Calif., and was attended by approximately 80 attorneys. In addition to engaging in a general discussion of labor cases which many of them frequently are confronted with and exchanging views and thoughts on a variety of union subjects, the lawyers also heard:

1. A prominent San Francisco employer representative denounce the principle underlying the mis-named "right-to-work" proposal and urge that the union-busting initiative be defeated whenever it appears on the ballot in November elections.

2. A labor arbitrator who also is Assistant Dean of the University of California at Los Angeles Law School defend a union's right to engage in secondary picketing and urge that unions develop new and vital ideas as a supplement to conventional techniques in their organizing efforts.

3. The president of the Western Conference of Teamsters propose that labor attorneys and union officials generally become more active in offering assistance and guidance on legislative matters to the men and women in state legislatures and in the Congress.

4. A California Supreme Court Justice applaud organized labor for what he termed "its achievement in advancing the welfare of the working people of this country so that they are enabled to enjoy the highest standard of living ever known to exist since the dawn of civilization."

Before the four-day meeting concluded, the attorneys had thoroughly discussed such issues as hiring halls, "hot cargo," all phases of picketing, state court damage actions, the "Hobbs Act" and its applications, pension, health and welfare matters, the implication of recent decisions of the



GENERAL ASSEMBLY of annual Conference of Teamster Lawyers listen attentively and take notes during principal speaker's address. Speaker was the Hon. Jesse W. Carter of California Supreme Court who called for labor to take its rightful place in directing social and economic welfare of America's working people.

U. S. Supreme Court and other related labor matters.

The principal speaker at a dinner attended by about 125 people including wives of some of the attorneys was the Hon. Jesse W. Carter of the California Supreme Court. Widely recognized as a liberal, Justice Carter has been on labor's side in several split decisions handed down by the court in recent years.

During an address in which he re-

viewed the growth and development of unions, Justice Carter said:

"While organized labor has its critics, it cannot be denied that . . . it has grown numerically and in economic, social and political influence to a position where it must be reckoned with by our government in the adoption of any program or policy affecting our social and economic status.

"While the present trend of legislation and court decisions may cast ominous shadows of coming events in the field of labor-management relations, they will never eclipse the dark days of the past. With intelligent, forthright and courageous leadership, I can envision organized labor taking her rightful place in directing the forces which establish the standards of the social and economic welfare of the working people in this country and becoming the brightest star in our constellation.

It was J. Paul St. Sure, president of the Pacific Maritime Association, who also has represented the California Process and Growers and the Produce Manufacturer's Associations in labor negotiations for many years, who put the proposal to outlaw the union shop in proper perspective.

As he made known in forceful terms his opposition to the initiative, St. Sure told the lawyers:



J. PAUL ST. SURE
... Attacks R-T-W Laws



Seriousness of discussion is reflected on faces of labor attorneys on second day of annual sessions. At right is Sam Bassett, General Counsel for Seattle Joint Council 28. To his immediate right is Jack Wiley, St. Louis attorney.



Einar Mohn, President of the Western Conference of Teamsters, third from left, chats with Kansas City's Joseph Miniace during conclave. From left are J. Paul St. Sure, Miniace, Mohn, Nat Wells, Harry Craig and Herbert Thatcher.

"There are within the group sponsoring 'right-to-work' those who believe that such a statute would eventually destroy unions. The lip service they give to such statements as unions being a good thing is merely a lot of sloganizing and designed to deceive the uninformed voter."

The lawyers were welcomed to the California city by Einar O. Mohn, president of the Western Conference. The opening day's session also heard Edgar A. Jones, the law professor at the University of California of Los Angeles, assert:

"The time has come for the major unions of our country to apply the same degree of imaginative thinking to their internal affairs and to their efforts to organize nonunion workers as have the industrial scientists in creating new products and techniques of production."

"I recognize," St. Sure told the attorneys, "that, as a representative of employer groups, it is quite unusual for me to oppose, as I firmly do, the 'right-to-work' proposal. It is, basically, bad legislation and, in no sense, would it guarantee the right of the individual to gainful employment."

"I know there are employers who believe that a union shop is a good thing. We believe in multiple employer bargaining. We are opposed to the position of the N.A.M. which would have us oppose multiple bargaining. If employers are in favor of it, as many are, why should the right to multiple bargaining be denied to them."

St. Sure paid tribute to the Teamsters for being faithful to contracts, saying that there never has been a work stoppage in the California milk industry since he negotiated a contract with that group back in 1937. He expressed regret that what he termed McClellan-type investigations are raising confusion and doubts in the minds of people.

It is regrettable, he said, that such investigations tend to "raise in the minds of people that there is just one kind of union leader and somehow he is bad. These people, unfortunately, don't make the necessary distinctions. A portion of the atmosphere is the result of pure malice."

In his denunciation of the "right-to-work" proposals which is a lively issue in many states and will go before the voters in some states in November, St. Sure declared:

"There is, to my way of thinking, a big difference between working toward the elimination of abuses and taking the less constructive approach of doing things aimed at wiping out the union shop. For anyone to feel that outlawing of the union shop will automatically end abuses which we all deplore and assure everyone of the right to work is an utter fallacy."

"Enactment of the proposition

would create chaos and confusion, the likes of which have not been witnessed in labor-management relations in some time. I would urge everyone to vote against the initiative wherever it appears on the November ballot."

Mohn told the Conference that the letter of any law is changed by its interpretation and application. "The law," he said, "cannot be a dead letter. It must be subject to change."

Addressing himself directly to the lawyers, whom he commended for taking the position that the Hobbs Act must be amended—even though this stand has brought criticism upon them, Mohn asserted:

"You occupy a many-sided role. Your job is not limited to writing legal opinions. You have to deal with personal problems. In dealing with our people I think it is important to try to transmit to them not only the legal aspects of a question but to get back



Teamster lawyers exchange viewpoints on problems confronting labor unions on the legal front. Much of the annual Conference was taken up by reports and discussion on so-called Right-to-Work measures.

State of the Union

to the origin and purposes of the law and its moral aspects.

"Our people, generally speaking, come out of warehouses, garages, taxicabs, milk wagons. Suddenly they occupy a place of importance in a community. It would be too much to expect all of them to grasp immediately the legal intricacies of all questions. But if you properly exercise your learning and experience you can make a big contribution to our people, who, basically, are fine, hard-working people."

Prof. Jones was emphatic in his warning that "unions must get into orbit some new and vital ideas respecting their function in our society."

"The union leader of today," he

with whom they come into functional contact. . . . It seems to me utterly unrealistic . . . to believe that labor unions will fade away and die."

The law professor was quick to add "that if the labor unions do not rise to the challenge of change—momentous as it is—there are many others who will be all too happy to fill the void in their absence when deeds are counted."

Turning to the question of picketing and boycotts, Prof. Jones declared:

"I believe that an employer who wants to rob Peter ought to pay Paul, if Paul demands it. If a secondary employer's economic success, in whatever degree, depends upon a union's failure to achieve a particular objec-

in economic decisions."

The speaker hailed the annual conference of Teamster attorneys as "an inspired idea which cannot help profit unions which will utilize it for the values of calm reflection and cross-fertilization of ideas." He suggested there are more ways, than by picket lines, of selling unions to nonunion workers. He proposed that unions step up "educational efforts among both union and nonunion workers in the long-trend reduction of working hours and increase in leisure time. Adult education program, possibly made available to workers irrespective of membership, would constitute one area of enlightened self-interest activity for our major unions which could



Registering for annual legal talks held this year at Santa Barbara are Jerry Treanor, right, and Fred Tobin, background at right. Both men are prominent in the field of labor law and have offices in Washington, D. C.

declared, "needs political ingenuity more than he needs muscle (and) there are increasing signs that union leaders are coming to see the problems."

He asserted that the organization of working men into unions "has brought benefits to every person in our country. There is no reason to think that the major unions will not continue that function."

"I am aware that there is a good deal of concern among the theorists of our day lest unions become just a latter day institution for oppression. Some even predict that unions, in the new order which they also foresee evolving out of our present industrial complex, will wither away, having lost all utility."

"To me it is inconceivable that American labor unions cannot guide their destiny so as to enhance the freedom of their members and of all those

tive with respect to a primary employer, the secondary employer can hardly complain if the union seeks to neutralize. He has allowed his business to be drawn into a unity of economic interest with that of one of the disputants and he has to pay the price if the price is demanded."

In discussing other phases of picketing, Prof. Jones observed that "it is one of the crowning ironies to me that, in our day, those among us who are loudest in their outcry against Socialism also are the most vociferous in urging the enjoining of picket lines to bar economic pressure brought to bear on employers quite irrespective of involvement in a labor dispute. Of course, to the degree that a judge . . . seeks by decree to preserve an employer from competitive economic pressure he is indulging in his own little ad hoc Socialist experiment, substituting the State for the marketplace

have some incidental persuasive effects."

"Why," he asked, "cannot a union, for example, offer a small employer a package of benefits, as distinct from those applicable to his employees, which he cannot otherwise obtain—credit arrangements, advertising tie-ins, consumer lists, management consultants, group life and health insurance benefits, legal advice and so forth—which will serve his interests even as the union attempts to get him to serve its?"

"That kind of organizing technique is obviously bound to be received with far greater interest than is one in which an organizer simply drops a printed form contract on the desk and tells the employer brusquely that this is it, sign it or be picketed. I have no doubt that the latter organizer is headed for the limbo of outmoded dinosaurs."

Enjoying a lighter moment at the California meeting are, from left, New York's Isadore Katz, Counselor Ted Sebella from Memphis, Tenn.; and Paul Barker from New Orleans, La. Sessions convened early in August.



"Union leadership has a moral obligation, as does any person, not to inflict economic harm upon another person gratuitously. It is a refinement of that same moral obligation, as well as enlightened self-interest, to suggest that union leadership and their legal counsel should be actively and imaginatively searching for peaceful alternatives to harmful economic action whereby to persuade employers and nonunion employees of the benefits offered by union representation of employees."

The recently announced policy of the National Labor Relations Board in respect to hiring halls came in for considerable discussion. "The vast majority of employers and unions in the construction industry are unhappy with the present labor board policy," said Harry Craig of St. Louis who led the discussion. "They would prefer to continue their past practices simply because they seem to be the best and most practical."

"Nevertheless, they are most fearful of the new policy and are working to adjust their contracts and practices to fit within permissive limits. The most difficult decision for them is the choice between 'exclusive' and 'non-exclusive' hiring arrangements."

Craig predicted that those unions which enter into "exclusive" hiring arrangements of the approved type will have many bitter pills to swallow. "A trade unionist who has spent years in a struggle against scabs and free-riders cannot be expected to willingly open his arms and welcome them into the union hiring hall," he stated. "But the law requires that they must be made welcome, at least to the ex-

tent of registration and equal job referral."

The situation is so confused, said Craig, that "it will no longer be possible for management and labor to trust one another, not even to the extent of believing in the honest intention of the other fellow to carry out the terms of his agreement."

The penalty for violations is great, according to Craig who stated:

"Whenever discriminatory practices exceed the point of isolated violations and enter into the area of wrongdoing which is widespread enough to contaminate an entire industry or bargaining unit, the penalty will be an order directing the refund of all dues and fees collected from all employees for six months past. This could well bankrupt both employers and unions."

While efforts are made to clarify the NLRB ruling and the opinion of its General Counsel, "hiring practices will be relegated," said Craig, "to the realm of confusion and uncertainty . . . thus upsetting the smooth and untroubled running of many industries."

Norman Zolot of Hamden, Conn., led a discussion of the law applicable to organizational and recognition picketing and picketing after certification. The schism and contract bar policy of the NLRB was discussed by Edward Davis of Philadelphia. David D. Weinberg of Omaha, Neb., discoursed on State Court Damage Actions.

Herbert S. Thatcher of Washington led a discussion of the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the "hot cargo" case. Other attorneys took part in the exchange of views on various aspects of this broad subject.



NORMAN ZOLOT
... Hamden, Conn.



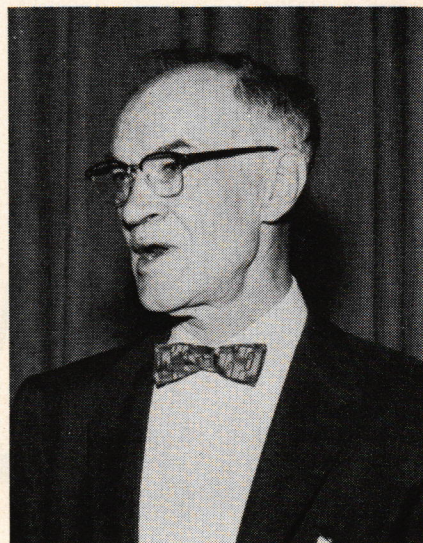
HARRY CRAIG
... St. Louis



SECRETARY SMOOT
... Salt Lake City



IRA SCHNEIER
... Tucson, Ariz.



CHAIRMAN BECK
... Salt Lake City



International Vice President John J. O'Rourke (left) with Dinner Chairman Anthony (Smiley) Distinti.

A HUGE testimonial dinner honoring International Vice President John J. O'Rourke of New York will be held Oct. 16, with all net proceeds going to United Cerebral Palsy of New York City.

Chairman of the dinner, to be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore, is Anthony (Smiley) Distinti, president of Teamsters Local 277.

2,400 Expected

About 2,400 persons are expected to attend the dinner in honor of O'Rourke, veteran Teamster leader who heads New York Joint Council 16.

Co-chairman of the committee is John Burke, with Edward V. Corrigan serving as secretary and Louis Lufrano as treasurer. The committee is comprised of 66 New York labor representatives.

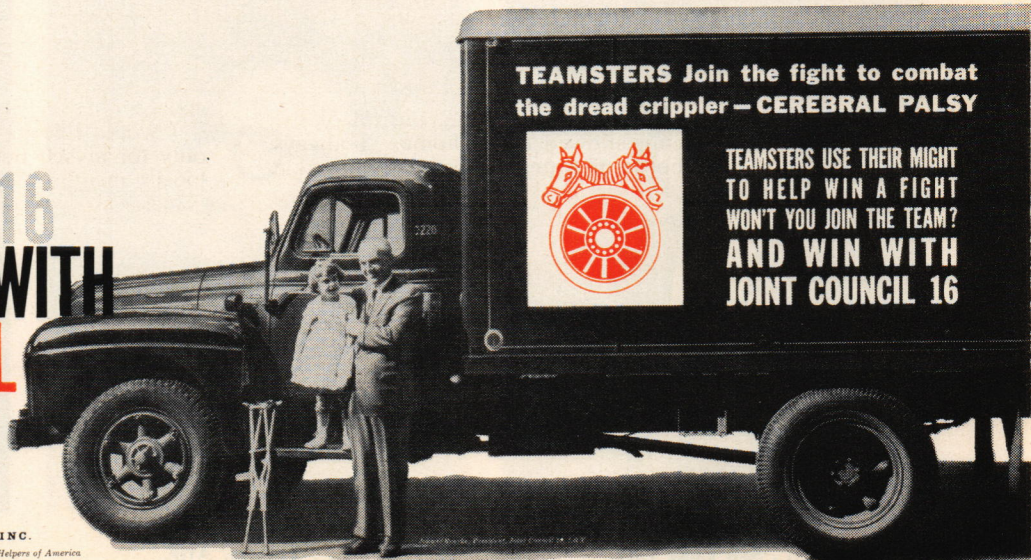
New York Teamsters Aid Cerebral Palsy



**THE
TEAMSTERS,
JOINT COUNCIL 16
JOIN FORCES WITH
UNITED CEREBRAL
PALSY**



UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY OF NEW YORK CITY, INC.
Joint Council 16, International Brotherhood of Teamsters • Chauffeurs • Warehousemen & Helpers of America



Rank-and-File Delegate Tells of Gains

George (Ted) Clark, steward of Local 486, Saginaw, Mich., and a rank-and-file delegate to the Teamster convention last October in Miami Beach, has taken exception to anti-Teamster charges.

In a letter to the *Saginaw News*, Brother Clark told his experiences as a truck driver over the past 20 years and asserted: "Jimmy Hoffa, who has been under almost constant fire from newspapers, radio and television, and the McClellan Committee, and even from some of the Teamsters' own misguided members, has done more to raise the standard of living for his people than any other living person in organized labor today."

Clark, in a letter to Hoffa, urged that the letter be reprinted in the *TEAMSTER* "in the hope that it might help to awaken some of our younger members who seldom show up at regular meetings, but who will still listen to and believe the lies and innuendos from the press, radio and television, and their boss."

Clark is employed by the National Transit Corp., Saginaw. His letter follows:

A little over 20 years ago, I was desperately in need of a job, and willing to accept most anything to support my wife and baby son. I finally found what I felt was our salvation—a job. It was with a truck line that hauled freight between southern and northern Michigan.

My starting pay was \$18.00 per week, and after two years my pay was \$25.00 per week. My average week would go something like this. Starting time: Monday morning, 7 a. m. Usually finish loading out the last truck around 9 to 10 p. m. at night. Sometime we would work to 1 a. m. the following morning.

And then, more times than I can count on my fingers, instead of being allowed to go home, I would have to take a semi truck loaded with freight on the north run, which was a standard run of five hours one way. After arriving at our northern terminal (barring snow or ice storms in the northern hills), I would find another semi all loaded and hooked up, with a note to me on the load manifest *not* to take time out for sleeping, but to start back south, and to be sure to unload portions of my load at small towns on my way home.

I would usually arrive back in Saginaw late the following afternoon from the night that I started. Even then I would have to help load out all of the trucks before being allowed to go home. I always carried a quart bottle of water in my cab to sprinkle in my eyes to keep me awake.

My workweek ran from 72 to 90 hours. This I did for \$18.00 a week until the Teamsters Union took us under its wing.

Up until the time that Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamsters Union assured us job security, we were too afraid of losing our jobs to complain to our boss, because we were always told, if we didn't like conditions as they were we could get out, and as jobs were all but impossible to get we had to stay for our families' sake.

Now today, 20 years and about seven contracts later, I am still working in the same freight industry, and doing the same type of work with these excep-

tions. We now have a weekly guarantee of 90 per cent of all local drivers under our contract, of no less than \$104.00 for 40 hours work, plus time and one-half over eight hours per day, or 40 hours per week, plus a fine pension plan, plus a fine group hospital plan, plus job security through seniority, plus many other benefits too numerous to mention including cost of living clauses, vacations, etc.

At our local union No. 486, Saginaw, we have always had secret ballot elections for all officers of the local, and the union books are always available to members at our monthly meetings.

Believe me, sir, when I tell you that Jimmy Hoffa, who has been under almost constant fire from newspapers, radio, and television, and the McClellan Committee, and even from some of the Teamsters' own misguided members, has done more to raise the standard of living for his people than any other living person in organized labor today.

I know that Jimmy Hoffa has been the guiding hand of every contract I have worked under for the last 20 years, and I know what he had done for me and my family.

As for the charges lodged against him: he has been acquitted so far of every charge brought against him in a judicial court of law. What has happened to our American concept of justice which states that every man is innocent until proven guilty in a court of law? Is this Soviet Russia, or Nazi Germany, or pre-war Japan, or Mussolini's Italy, where a man is crucified by the radio, press and television even before he is put on the witness stand to testify?

The International Teamster constitution, which every member is welcome to a copy of, provides sufficient safeguards along with our public laws to protect our members of the Teamsters Union which I am more than proud to be one of, against dishonesty and corruption of any kind.

There is so much more that I could write of my own experiences over the years in Jimmy Hoffa's behalf, and so little that has been proved against him that I feel a very deep sense of gratitude to James R. Hoffa for all he has done for his people, even though it has meant a great personal sacrifice not only to himself personally, but also to his wife and two children, whose reputation has had to withstand one of the most vicious arrays of unproven charges that any leader of labor has had to live with.

I would like to take this opportunity to state not only for myself but also for the vast majority of our local's members, that until such time as corruption charges are proven in a court of law, we will give Jimmy Hoffa our wholehearted support.

We sincerely hope and pray that the people of America, like ourselves, will keep an open mind until all of the facts are in, and the law of the land, which we have always been so proud of, has a chance in the American way to prove once and for all the guilt or innocence of James R. Hoffa on any charges of corruption, or dishonesty, or racketeering, or of any wrongdoing against the more than 1,500,000 members of the International Teamsters Union, or the American people as a whole.

(Signed) GEORGE T. CLARK

Saginaw, Mich.

Community Action Program in Los Angeles

THE first step in the formation of a comprehensive community action program involving initially more than 10,000 Teamsters in the Los Angeles area was taken there in August by Local 208, Freight Drivers Union, under the leadership of John Filipoff, Secretary.

Initial plans for the grass roots approach to local government, a plan pioneered by Local 688 in St. Louis, were outlined by Sidney Zagri, Director of Community Action of Local 688, to Filipoff and to two other Teamster Local Union Representatives in Los Angeles.

Invited by Filipoff to participate in the Local 208 program were Paul Blinco, Secretary, Local 598, General Warehouse Drivers, and Mike Singer, Business Representative, Local 626, Meat and Provision Drivers.

The more than 10,000 Los Angeles area Teamsters will participate in two major projects, according to Filipoff.

1. To provide rank and file Teamsters with the opportunity to participate actively in the problems of government that affect their daily lives in the neighborhood in which they live.
2. A program to answer the basic health needs of Teamsters and their families through the establishment of an optical center where prescriptions and glasses would be provided on a cost basis and a drug center where necessary medical supplies and prescriptions also would be provided at cost.

In outlining the general program, Zagri told the Los Angeles Teamster leaders that their basic program will be to instruct the rank and file members in fully utilizing the Community Action plan through which union members take on greater responsibility in building the standards of the community.

"Employers are organizing in the community under the so-called 'Los Angeles Plan' involving management in Community Action on the precinct level," Zagri said. "To hold our own we must organize in a similar fashion."

The St. Louis Director of Community Action told Filipoff, Blinco and Singer that 6 plans similar to the management endeavor in Los Angeles



Details of "Community Action," grass-roots approach to local government, are studied by (left to right) Sidney Zagri, community action director for Local 688, St. Louis; John Filipoff, secretary of Local 208, Los Angeles, which is instituting a similar program in that area; and William G. Fitzpatrick, Local 208 special representative. Participating unions in addition to Local 208 will be Local 298 and Local 626 in Los Angeles.

already have been instituted to affect local, state and national government on the so-called "non-partisan" basis. In pledging the full physical, financial and moral support of Local 208 to the proposed program, Filipoff declared "this is our greatest opportunity for political grass roots participation and informing our union members by learning through doing at the ward and precinct levels."

Nucleus Established

Local 208, he said, already has a nucleus of a steward system which will be paralleled at the community level as the plan is implemented.

"We have been groping for ways and means to assist our members and their families in the many serious health problems that face all of us daily," Filipoff said. "With costs of medical services skyrocketing the optical and drug centers should provide a good start in fulfilling our obligations to our members. We are really enthusiastic about the plan."

Both Blinco and Singer pledged their full support in placing the Community Action program into effect as soon as possible and in inviting other interested unions to join with them.

This grass roots participation in

local government is the basic philosophy of the trade-labor movement in the community, Zagri told the planning group. He said this is a means of solving grievances as they relate to a form of government—playgrounds, sewer systems, street lighting, traffic arteries, safety standards in homes—all concern the union member. While we may be working eight hours a day, he pointed out, we also have a stake in the neighborhood and community in which we live.

Filipoff emphasized that the entire program is non-partisan in nature with the sole purpose of involving union members as citizens in their neighborhoods and city to insure representation and to attain for labor a new and more respected status in the community by working for better local government.

At the end of this week's session, Filipoff announced that a series of meetings has been planned to implement the idea in terms of the Los Angeles situation. The next phase, he said, will be a September meeting with the rank and file members of the three unions involved plus other leadership in the Teamsters and other labor unions at which finalized plans will be explained by Zagri.

Toledo Unionists Unite On Civic Problems

A new organization to be known as the Toledo Labor Conference on Legislative and Economic Problems has been announced by some 125 local unions in the Toledo, Ohio, area.

Lawrence Steinberg, president of the Toledo Teamsters Joint Council, who served as the organization's temporary chairman, said that the new Conference was formed primarily for the purpose of meeting a number of legislative and economic problems now confronting the community.

Year Around Basis

"The organization will be charged not only with the responsibility of analyzing on a year round basis all of the legislative and economic problems in our community," Steinberg advised, "but the Conference's studies will also encompass civic problems as well."

Steinberg said that the group's interest in civic problems will include attracting industry attention to Toledo, providing additional recreational facilities for youngsters, and suggesting programs aimed at beautifying the Ohio city.

In a joint statement with Richard T. Gosser, a UAW vice-president who



LAWRENCE STEINBERG

was named chairman of the new Labor Conference, the Toledo Teamster leader outlined the group's immediate legislative plans which will include the endorsement of local, state and national political candidates, a strong unified action to combat a proposed Right-to-Work Constitutional Amend-

ment, and a counter attack against false propaganda regarding labor unions.

After taking office as chairman of the Conference, Gosser served notice that labor unions have the same right as the Chamber of Commerce, the NAM and other such organizations to work together and to take political action designed to protect the general welfare of their members.

He invited all employers, the medical profession and small and large merchants to join hands with labor in what he described as an "effort to enhance the conditions of the American people."

Other Projects

Among other projects lined up in the sights of the labor group for prompt action are relief for the jobless, aged and retired workers, and a continued fight to legalize supplementary unemployment benefits.

The new organization will be made up of representatives from the Teamsters' Union, the Toledo Industrial Union Council, the Central Labor Union, United Mine Workers of America and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Underprivileged Boys Get Outing



Shown above are some of the 52 enthusiastic youngsters, wards of the Los Angeles Optimists Boys Home, who recently spent a three-day outing at Santa Catalina Island as guests of the Teamsters Unions. Locals 208, 276, 630, 93, 626, and 598 participated in the venture with help of employers who provided supplies for the outing. Accompanying the boys were John Filipoff, Local 208 secretary; Sid Cohen, president; organizer Gene Blackwell, and special representative Bill Fitzpatrick. Local 208 planned the trip.

Teamster Aid Helps Youngster



A year ago, little Ricky Travis was thought to be suffering from leukemia. His father, a member of Local 299, Detroit, was hopelessly in debt. Through the intercession of Local 299 president James R. Hoffa, then a Teamster vice president, Ricky was admitted to City of Hope, the famous non-profit medical center in California which treats rare diseases free of charge.

After weeks of examination, it was found that little Ricky didn't have leukemia, but a rare blood condition that thus far has defied diagnosis. After about nine months in the hospital, and hundreds of blood transfusions, he was well enough to be discharged from the hospital and become an outpatient, making weekly visits.

Shown above are three Teamster officials who visited Ricky on a recent trip to the center. From right to left, they are: Joseph Konowe, secretary-treasurer of Local 210, New York City; John Greeley, director of the Eastern Conference Warehouse Division; and Tom Greene, secretary of Local 738, Chicago. At left, next to the boy's mother, Mrs. Richard Travis, is Dr. Ralph Byron, in charge of City of Hope's Tumor and Allied Diseases Hospital.

Central Conference

The sixth annual meeting of the Central Conference of Teamsters will be held September 23 through 25 in Chicago, Ill. The meeting will be held in the Hotel Sherman.

President James R. Hoffa, who has served as chairman of the Central Conference since its inception in 1953, announced that matters of prime importance to local unions in the 12 Central states will be taken up at the meeting.

Meetings of trade divisions and election of officers will highlight the meeting.

Conference Secretary-Treasurer Harold J. Gibbons is in charge of arrangements for the meeting. David W. Salmon, Central Conference research director, has prepared the conference's annual report, to be submitted to all delegates to the meeting.

The last meeting of the Conference was held in October, 1957, during the International Convention in Miami Beach, Fla.

Study on Tolls

Recently the Youngstown (Ohio) *Vindicator* took a serious look at the financial progress being made by the nation's 2,927 concrete miles of toll turnpikes and parkways which represent nearly \$5 billion in construction costs.

In a July article the publication drew the conclusion that eventually most freeways will be able to pay their own way, but pointed out that at present high speed toll roads making a "revenue-go" of it are in the small minority.

In the self-sustaining group the article names the Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey turnpikes and the New York Thruway.

Some turnpike trouble, the *Vindicator* opined, began during early construction when tremendous financial difficulties occurred. Such an example was cited in the case of the Connecticut pike which opened this year. The original cost of this project was first estimated at \$130,000,000 and ended up costing \$464,000,000. Inflation during the construction period has been tagged as the major cause for expense swelling. Receipts for the year have been estimated at \$4,719,000 with interest payments alone reaching \$12,875,000, indicating that in all probability the books will not balance this year.

Commenting on the northeastern extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, termed by many as a \$171,000,000 "flop," the Ohio newspaper predicted that the extension has a brighter future than most freeways, pointing out that once the bond issues for the main Pennsylvania toll road have been paid off, earnings from the whole system can be used to satisfy the extension's indebtedness.

The 88-mile West Virginia Turnpike, however, costing upward of \$133,000,000, presents a less encouraging picture. The State Commission found it necessary to postpone from June until August its annual payment on both principal and interest in order to avoid default.

The bright spot in the otherwise turbulent turnpike picture, the publication revealed, is the Ohio Turnpike which links 829 miles of continuous expressways between Manhattan Island and Chicago. In its second year of operation the Ohio Commission has been able to report a 34 per cent increase in gross income over the preceding 12 months.

Dinner Honors Goldberger

Hoffa Attacks Right-to-Work Backers



In the picture above President Hoffa, left, joins other dinner guests in congratulating Jack Goldberger, President of Teamster Local 921 in San Francisco, second from left. Hoffa attended testimonial dinner held in Goldberger's honor in the Bay City.

LAST month General President Hoffa took time out from his busy schedule to journey to San Francisco to attend a testimonial dinner honoring Jack Goldberger, president of Teamster Local 921 in the Bay City. Goldberger, who was once a Market Street newsboy, is also president of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Joining the Teamsters' President at the speakers' table was California's Governor Goodwin J. Knight and other labor, business, political and civic figures.

Recalling a friendship with Goldberger of 16 years standing, the General President said:

"Jack's union is proud of him for the years of hard and important work he has done for his organization. The workers he represents are equally proud of him because he has unselfishly dedicated himself to the difficult and sometimes thankless job of securing a better way of life for them and their families."

President Hoffa also took the occasion to lash out at a so-called "Right-to-Work" measure now threatening California workers.

He said he thought it was important for the people of California to ask themselves who the advocates of R-T-W are and what are their purpose and objectives?

"Inevitably, the facts will show that those who promote and foster such legislation are the same reactionary forces which have used every unfair method at their command to prevent the American worker from improving his economic and social position—and, the facts will also reveal that their objectives are designed to abolish the word union from the English language," Hoffa declared.

Outlining the principal gains made by organized labor over the past decade in the areas of pension, welfare plans, improved wage structures, shorter hours, and other contractual advances, President Hoffa reminded 1,050 dinner guests that the American labor movement could never have achieved these gains for its memberships without the support of liberal minded individuals in places of government.

"I would be very ungrateful if I did not utilize this opportunity to say here this evening that Governor Knight is a liberal and a friend."

Touching briefly on the International situation, the General President applauded the action of President Eisenhower in sending troops into Lebanon.

He said that while the nation's chief executive's move was one to preserve

peace in the Middle East, "America must do more."

"I urge that we adopt a firm policy in support of those who would overcome human misery and suffering. We must show the world what America's unions have meant to this country, and we must do whatever we can to make sure that the world's free trade unions are able to do the same for countries less fortunate."

Experts Nix R-T-W

It would seem from a recent poll taken by Chicago's Loyola University, regarding "right-to-work" laws, that those least expected to take a dim view of such legislation have done just that.

Polling 392 labor relations experts who are members of the Chicago Industrial Relations Research Association and represent universities, unions, management and government, the survey found management voting against R-T-W 61 to 59. University representatives were 118 to 26 against such measures, and government labor relations experts saw it 38 to 2 against this kind of legislation.

Teamster Delegates at Amsterdam



The vital need of organizing transportation workers throughout the world and especially in the underdeveloped areas was stressed at the 25th biennial Congress of the International Transport Workers Federation in Amsterdam, Holland, last month.

A six-man delegation represented the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at the meeting.

Reports by various delegates from 41 nations emphasized the necessity for raising the standard of living of workers everywhere, and particularly such countries

as Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The ITF is pioneering in such areas.

ITF officials stressed that the tremendous growth of the organization in the past 10 years "is only a beginning. All over the world the trade union movement has to be developed and strengthened for the well-being and happiness of workers dependent on trade union organization."

Shown above are members of the IBT delegation along with other delegates to the Amsterdam meeting.

NMU Re-elects Curran

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, has been reelected as the head of the giant Maritime union by an overwhelming vote supervised by the Honest Ballot Association.

Unopposed for the presidency of his union, Curran took a "hands off" policy during the election period. He refrained from endorsing any slate of candidates which is considered a departure from past practices dating back to 1946 when he formed a slate to defeat Communist influences in the union.

In a closely contested bid for the post of secretary-treasurer, Steve Federoff, a vice-president since 1952, was victorious over Joseph A. Dunn, a vice-president of the organization. Federoff received 10,265 votes, Dunn 8,572. Incumbent John B. McDougall did not run for reelection.

Elected vice-presidents were John Kadash, New York agent; David M. Ramos, incumbent vice-president; and Shanon J. Wall, Baltimore Port agent.

Three national representatives were

also named during the balloting.

They included Robert Nesbitt, incumbent; Mel Barisic, a New York patrolman; and Rick S. Miller, Baltimore patrolman.

Thanks from London Union

The recent Teamster financial contribution to the Transport and General Workers Union of Great Britain prompted the following letter of thanks from the union's General Secretary, Frank Cousins: "Dear Friend Hoffa, thank you very much for sending on a copy of your letter of the 16th ultimo to the General Secretary of the I.T.F. This is really a wonderful gesture of solidarity on the part of the Teamsters Brotherhood which we greatly appreciate. As a Union, we shall not forget.

"The dispute, which is now at an end, was a remarkable demonstration of a determination to stand fast on a fundamental trade union principle affecting, not only the active participants in the dispute, but the wider Trade Union Movement. We feel, therefore, that we were right in the action we took and are glad to know that the Teamsters Brotherhood is of the same mind."

The dispute involved thousands of London's bus drivers.

Business in Political Arena

While labor unions throughout the country are being sharply criticized by big business for being interested in political issues and candidates, huge sections of organized business are not too quietly moving into the political arena with definite programs and objectives.

In a roundup conducted by the *Wall Street Journal*, reports show that a good many firms have established departments of political action and are using the services of firms which specialize in political education programs.

The *Wall Street Journal* found that many big name concerns have initiated seminars in practical politics for management representatives, are circulating policy statements on political issues, setting up new and improved government relations personnel and are generally promoting increased interest in political affairs.

Major firms identified by the Journal as engaged in comprehensive political action are General Electric, Johnson & Johnson, General Dynamics, Shell Oil Corp., Chrysler and U. S. Steel.

"Most corporate political strategists," the Journal said, "are extremely anxious to remove any air of compulsion from their political programs and are endeavoring to cloak them in complete non-partisanship."

This, declares the publication, is proving to be easier in theory than in practice, pointing to some businessmen interested in General Electric's new program who are wondering if GE employees will really feel free to express themselves regarding issues on which their employer has laid down the "party" line?

One such example is Federal Aid to Education. GE opposes it and by doing so presents a tactical question or two:

1. Will GE officials who run for office be put at a disadvantage by political opponents who charge that the company men will have to follow their employer's view on important issues?

2. It is quite possible that GE political hopefuls would be faced with the charge that company officials are already committed to oppose issues like Federal Aid to Education and other legislative matters on which the company has taken a stand.

In the case of GE, the company has

established a new department of government relations headed by Hoyt P. Steele. According to a recent statement from Steele, his department "is a clearinghouse for his firm's over-all political problems and actions."

Currently GE is participating in a special "practical politics task force" at Syracuse, N. Y., set up by the local unit of the National Association of Manufacturers. This project offers an 11-week course in practical politics—on company time—to some 300 management officials representing 22 companies.

The existence of a major effort on the part of management to get their officials interested in public office is shown by statements from a number of company officers which strongly indicate that the way to win a promotion these days is to become involved in political and community affairs.

Similar political activity is reported by the *Wall Street Journal* in automobile firms. An anonymous department head at one of the nation's large

Health Directors Meet

The National Conference of Health and Welfare Plans, Trustees, and Administrators will hold its fourth annual national workshop Sept. 8 to 10 in the Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York City.

The workshop is designed for and open to administrators and trustees, attorneys, C.P.A.'s and consultants of health and welfare funds.

Among the workshops scheduled will be discussions of problems involving overaged and retired members, delinquent employers, investments and reserves, and self-insurance. In the field of pensions, workshops will deal with funding, actuarial, administration, and benefit formula aspects of such plans.

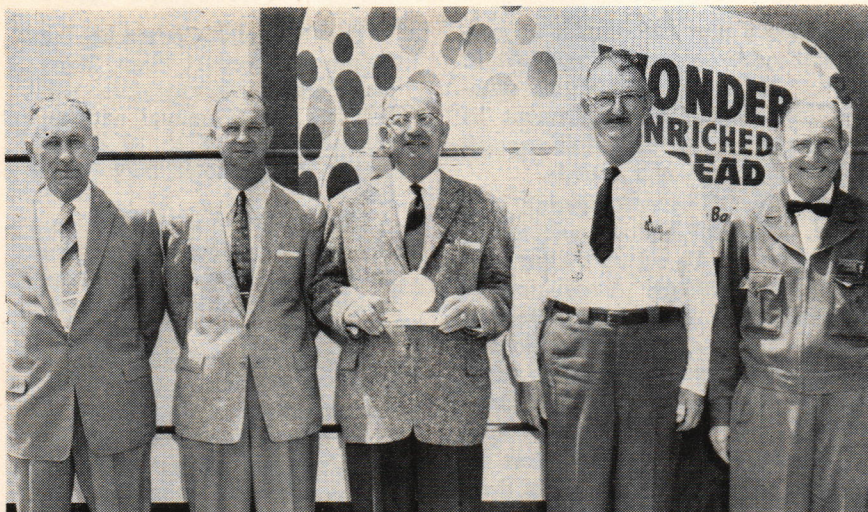
est automobile firms was quoted by the Journal as saying "Sure we have boys who hobnob with politics. We call them the anonymous department."

Silver Dollar Payments



Members of Local 927, Halifax, Nova Scotia, employed at Moirs, Ltd., were surprised recently when they became part of a financial experiment—all to the good. Instead of receiving paychecks, they received their wages in silver dollars, to impress upon the public the importance of good wages to the community. According to Gerald N. Keddy, Local 927 business representative, the experiment had a strong effect upon the rest of the local's membership, as dairy and bakery drivers and others began to receive silver dollars in payment from their customers. Paymaster H. J. Bartlow (above) sorts some of the 35,000 silver dollars which eventually found their way to merchants as a reminder of what good wages mean in terms of purchasing power.

25 Years of Safe Driving



Five members of Bakery Drivers Local 276 in Los Angeles recently received recognition for 25 years of safe driving from their employer, the Continental Baking Co. Safety awards went to (left to right): William Thompson, Louis Passolt, Joseph Warhol, Alvin Ottosen, and George Means.

How They Keep Wages Down on the Farm

Why the nation's big farm interests in general, and Southern agricultural blocks in particular, are violently opposed to unions becomes quite clear when the wages they pay workers in this industry are analyzed.

According to a recent report by Press Associates, the average hourly wage of the unorganized farm worker in the United States is 72.8 cents per hour. The composite hourly wage rate for farm workers in the East South Central states currently stands at an unbelievable low of 44.6 cents an hour.

This, points out PAI, exists at a time when the well organized factory worker is averaging \$2.12 per hour and the national minimum wage is \$1 per hour.

"Reduced crop acreages and the business recession," says *Farm Labor*, published by the Department of Agriculture, "have probably increased the supply of labor available for farm work and have generally helped to stabilize farm wages."

Interesting to note, however, is that the "stabilized" rate for the nation as a whole was 72.8 cents per hour representing an "increase" of 1.1 cents an hour over the index figure for July 1957 at a time when the cost of living has spiraled more than 4 per cent over the year.

Historically farm labor is paid in these ways: By the month, with or without board, by the week, with or without board, and by the day or by the hour. The "composite" rate per

hour is a scientific adjustment of these various methods of payment designed to come up with an hourly rate that will reflect true wages which can be compared with hourly industrial wage structures.

This standard discloses that the unorganized farm worker, except for a few states in New England and the Far West, is being imperiously exploited and that his wage structure

falls far below both the national minimum and the organized factory worker.

It should also be noted that the farm worker in so-called "right-to-work" states is particularly subjected to heavy punishment. Of the 14 states paying wage rates below the national average, 11 are "right-to-work" states. Only three states in this substandard wage area are without "right-to-work" legislation.

Only six states in the entire country pay farm workers above the national \$1 per hour minimum. They include Massachusetts (\$1.0311), Rhode Island (\$1.042), Connecticut (\$1.065), Washington (\$1.200), Oregon, (\$1.121) and California (\$1.106).

Regional statistics reveal that New England has a composite rate per hour of 95.7 cents, Middle Atlantic 91.7 cents, East North Central 82.7 cents, West North Central 91.3 cents, South Atlantic 55.8 cents, East South Central 44.6 cents, West South Central 64.3 cents, Mountain, 81.1 cents, and Pacific \$1.128.

The state of Washington has the highest farm labor wage rate with \$1.20 per hour.

The lowest rate, the survey discloses, is paid in Mississippi which averages 40.5 cents per hour. South Carolina averages 41.2 cents per hour, Alabama 42.3 cents an hour and Tennessee 43.7 cents per hour.

Of the 18 "right-to-work" states, 10 fall below the national average of 72.8

Mark City's Birthday



Teamsters Local 40 in Mansfield, Ohio, helped mark the city's 150th anniversary recently with two entries in a huge civic parade; the old horse-and-wagon (above), and a big, modern tractor trailer to show the great progress of the transportation industry. The occasion also marked the 25th anniversary of Local 40, featuring the first steward's dinner-meeting in the local's history. Principal speaker was International Vice President Harold J. Gibbons, executive assistant to President Hoffa. Ray Ernsberger and Andrew Bessler are president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of Local 40.

cents an hour which is actually below the 75 cents minimum wage of 1956 discarded by Congress in favor of today's \$1 minimum.

The 10 states falling below the national average include Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia, Florida and Texas.

Wage rates in these farm areas range from a "high" of 66.3 cents per hour in Texas to Mississippi's deplorable 40.5 cents per hour.

Louisiana, a "right-to-work" state so far as agricultural labor is concerned, pays an average of 50.6 cents per hour—far below the national average.

In the remaining 29 states where no "right-to-work" legislation exists only three were found to be below the national average. They are Kentucky with 50.7 cents per hour, West Virginia with 60.4, and New Mexico with 63.4 cents per hour.

Rank-and-Filer's View of Hearings

(Continued from page 17)

duced to call (I will not say believe) Jimmy Hoffa as that bad man, someone she had never met or seen before. Therefore, I would like to ask you these questions: Is Jimmy Hoffa, who was responsible to a great degree for your new vacation plan—is he a bad man? Is Jimmy Hoffa, who was responsible to a great degree for your health and welfare plan—is he a bad man? Is Jimmy Hoffa, who was responsible to a great degree for your security in seniority—is he a bad man? Is Jimmy Hoffa, who was responsible to a great degree for the outstanding wages you receive (maybe it enabled you to buy that new washer and iron, the new car or even the very house you live in)—is he a bad man?

I am sure you could answer with a distinct *No*, and be honest with your children.

But, the country will still be receiving the same slanted, distorted, untrue picture of him, because the enemies of unions control nearly all avenues of communication.

As you know, I am a rank and filer, having no paid officer in our organization and I will continue to be a rank and filer, working for what I believe to be the best interest of our organization.

I would like to close by thanking each and every one, who have read this up to this point, believe me.

MATT GELERNTER

Trucker Has Two Harrowing Experiences in One Month

Thirty-year-old Thomas Boyce of Windsor, Ontario, recently proved once again that the men who roll the big carriers of the nation are made of the stuff that endures.

Tom, a member of Local 880, lived two lifetimes in one month's time. Follow his story and see if you don't agree.

One day, while wheeling his big Overland Express Transport across the two-mile Ambassador Bridge, linking Detroit and Windsor, he saw an alarming sight in his rearview mirror. It was a passenger car which he estimated was doing at least 80 miles an hour. The gap between them was closing fast. Tom pulled up on the pedestrian walk of the bridge to give the speeder every chance.

Without any noticeable slackening, the big car plunged into the truck. Three died, including the driver of the car. Tom couldn't forget.

Eye-witnesses, police, a coroner's jury all absolved him from any responsibility whatsoever. He was officially commended for doing his utmost to avoid the accident. The clinching argument for his judgment of the situation was the 339 feet of skid-markings on the roadway of the bridge, made by the speeding car from the time the driver first applied his brakes until he crashed into the truck.

One night a few weeks later Tom went fishing on the shore of the river near his home. Not far away a number of young lads were playing and fishing from some old piles. Attempting to jump from one of the piles to the riverbank, one of the boys fell into deep water.

Fully clothed, Boyce jumped into the water, hauled the lad to safety and handed him over to watchers on the shore. Then he went home to change his wet clothes.

Now there is something else for Tom Boyce to think about besides the loss of three lives in an accident which he did everything to prevent. Whenever the past rises up to haunt him, he can think of the frightened lad, floundering hopelessly in 20 feet of water, and the happy news of his rescue which spread across the city.

For he knows that on both occasions, he did what he thought he was expected to do, with no thought of his own safety.



TEAMSTER BOYCE

Teamster Saves Boy

A passing milkman was credited with saving the life of a five-year old boy who was caught at the top of a 30-foot pole in a freak accident.

Klass Vanderveen, a member of Local 214, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, was on his milk route when he noticed young Brian Jones hanging from a 30-foot telephone pole.

Crews of a telephone and power construction company had been stringing a new line. Brian apparently was playing with the line when a winch started to hoist it into place.

Afraid to let go, the lad was hauled up to the pulley where his hand was caught. The winching crew, four poles away, didn't see him. Vanderveen spotted him and quickly climbed to the top of the pole, where he freed the boy and held him until rescuers brought him down.

The boy's father said the youngster couldn't have held on to the line much longer. The 28-year old Jasper Dairy employee said afterward "it was my duty" to save little Brian Jones.

Teamster 'Foster Father of Year'

Having four children of their own hasn't stopped Richard L. Clouthier, a Wisconsin Teamster member, and his attractive wife from throwing open the doors of their modest Racine, Wisconsin, home to four foster children during the past ten years.

Recently named Racine's "Foster Father of the Year" by the Racine Welfare Council, Clouthier was chosen for the annual award for his successful experience as a foster father, his acceptance of foster children even though he had four young children of his own, and his willingness to adopt teen-agers, considered more difficult to place in foster homes than children in the one to ten years of age group.

A member of Teamster Local 43 for nearly 12 years, the husky driver for Motor Transport Company had this advice for prospective foster parents:

"Trying to understand the problems confronting youngsters and once understanding them—giving a bit soon adjusts children to their foster parents and makes them accept the household as their own," Clouthier said.

Mrs. Clouthier attributes her husband's success as a foster father to the fact that he "really loves children."

The Taylor Children's Home in Racine, which nominated Clouthier for the annual award, disclosed that the Teamster family has adopted a teen-age girl, now 17 years of age, who has lived with the Clouthiers for over three years, another teen-age girl who was a part of the Clouthier family for seven years before her recent mar-



Racine, Wisconsin's Teamster "Foster Father of the Year," Richard Clouthier, joins his pretty wife in looking over snapshots of four adopted children who have called the Teamster couple "mom" and "dad" over the last decade. A member of Local 43, Clouthier was chosen for the annual award by Racine's Welfare Council.

riage, and a third teen-age foster daughter who resided with the Teamster couple on a temporary basis.

The family also served as foster parents to a new-born infant some years ago until an adoption could be arranged.

"When the children left our home it was just like losing one of our very own," Clouthier declared.

According to Lester F. Hamilton, executive director of the Taylor Home, the Clouthiers are, in his words, "a

very competent and warm hearted couple."

"Anyone," he said, "who is brave enough to launch into the care of teen-agers deserves special credit," pointing out that with teen-agers the father's role is particularly important.

Officials and members of Teamster Local 43 have expressed great pride at Clouthier's recent acclaim and note that the award is another fine example of important community service by a Teamster family.

Eastern Conference Policy Meetings



The Eastern Conference of Teamsters held its quarterly meetings of Warehouse, Cannery and Produce Policy Committees in mid-August in Montreal, Quebec. Shown above are some of the officers and delegates who attended the meeting.

WHAT'S NEW?

Direct-Reading Caliper Has Versatile Design

Castings and moldings of irregular shape, as well as bar and sheet stock and lathe turnings up to four inches thick can be measured by a new direct-reading caliper, designed for "outside" measuring. The caliper is opened by squeezing the handle and a spring closes it on the work. Size is read on an 0-to-4 inch scale. Due to the curved design of the legs they can reach over obstructions to measure thickness up to three inches from the part's edge. Their narrow tips penetrate to the bottom of slots only 1/16th inch wide.

Tire Gauge Tests Safe, Economical Tire Life

A Cleveland firm is now marketing a precision instrument designed to measure the tread depth of tires used on trucks and off-the-road equipment with great accuracy. Valuable for proper maintenance of the tires, providing an accurate means for gauging treads when mating dual tires, it also provides an important safety check by measuring the remaining life of a tire. The gauge is graduated in 1/16th inch increments up to five inches.

New Truck Body Kit Claimed Leak-Proof

There is an interesting new truck body kit on the market, available in standard stock sizes ranging from 12 to 20 feet in length, in two-foot increments. Composed of five aluminum sections, the kit features a new wide aluminum sheet, which is used as a one-piece roof on trailers or truck bodies and eliminates need for rivets on cross ribs. Thus the only rivets on the roof are on the sides attached to a special form extrusion. The manufacturer of the kit claims that this feature eliminates leaks caused by rivets pulling loose. This same construction is applied to the bottom of the body and as an added feature, castings were made of the corners to seal off openings in corner posts. Maximum payload capacity together with minimum weight are thus

provided to meet maximum highway limitations, says the maker.

Plastic Steel for Emergency Repairs

There is now on the market an emergency repair kit containing plastic steel (80 per cent steel, 20 per cent plastic). This material can be formed into any shape and hardens into a strong, rigid metallic piece. No heat or pressure is required, according to the maker, it will harden under water and does not depend on evaporation for hardening.

Claim Axle-Bearing Remover Eliminates Work

Removal and installation of flange-type rear-axle bearings is made easier by their new "bridge" tool, says a Minnesota manufacturer. Designed to work with the firm's line of pullers (hydraulic or manual), the bridge

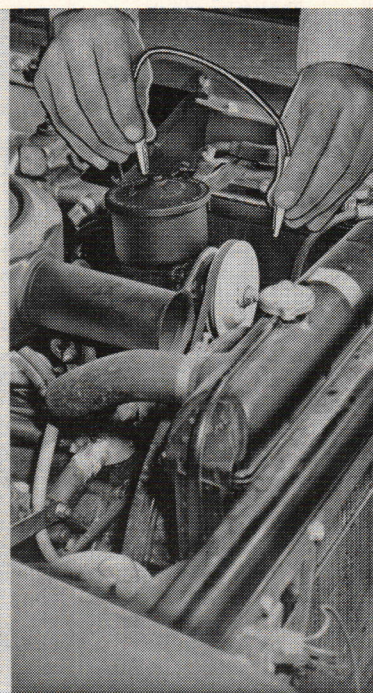
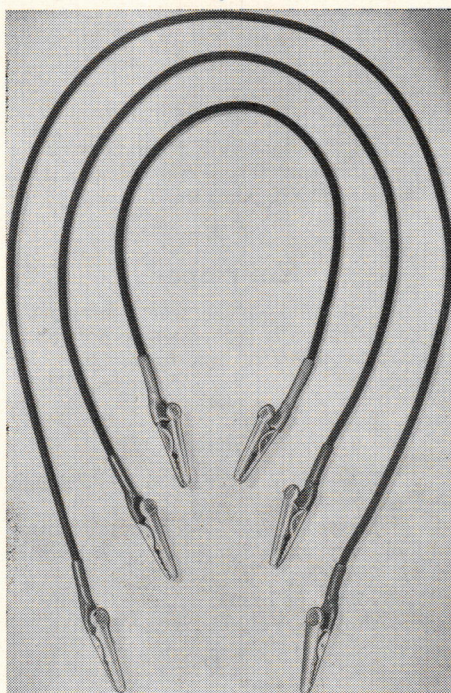
eliminates the heating, torches and hammers usually needed to pull bearings. The device is also used, in combination with the puller, to install a new bearing on the shaft. Attachments are available to fit nearly all cars, including those of 1958.

All-Purpose Clamp, Magnetic Holder

A magnetic holder is now being marketed suitable for many uses in the shop. Eliminating the drilling of holes, the magnetic base attaches to either iron or steel surfaces. The holder is available in two types, with sturdy bolt and wing nut or with ball and socket action and double adjusting arms for holding mist nozzles or other objects at any angle.

A new deep-throat, 10-inch clamp is the latest addition to a California firm's line. It's especially suited for heavy-duty work because side plates are wider than most comparable models.

Inexpensive Kit for Electrical Testing



A prominent Chicago firm has come out with a 3-unit Test Lead Kit designed to simplify and speed electrical testing.

Consisting of three handy leads in 12-inch, 18-inch and 24-inch lengths, each lead is equipped with 1½-inch Cadmium plated, color coded, alligator clips at the ends. Behind each clip is a length of plastic sleeving in a specific, bright color. These color sleeves are for instant identification of lead lengths and positions. The 12-inch lead has orange sleeves; the 18-inch, green; the 24-inch, red. Grease, gas and oil smudges are easily wiped from these sleeves so that they may be kept bright.

This lead kit permits "jumping" any part of the electrical system quickly and easily, thereby reducing costly time in trying to find hidden trouble. They are especially useful for "jumping out" the voltage relay and current relay in testing the charging circuit.



LAUGH LOAD

Turnabout

The good little mink died and went to Heaven where St. Peter met him at the pearly gates.

"You were a good little mink on earth," the keeper of the gates greeted him, "so you can have anything you like in Heaven."

"Well," the little mink replied, "I think I'd like a coat made of little chorus girls."



I Thought So

Lawyer: "Here's my bill for services. You can pay \$400 down and \$50 a month for the next 24 months."

Client: "Sounds like buying an automobile."

Lawyer: "I am."



Escort Duty

A bunch of GIs were being shown around an Italian convent by a very nice Mother Superior. Since the boys weren't used to convents, and since they were curious about their workings, some of them kept straying and had to be collected from time to time.

After a while this got a little embarrassing and their hostess began to get a bit nervous. Finally one of their mistakes in protocol was too much, so she rounded up the party and addressed it as follows:

"Gentlemen, I didn't say anything when you lit your cigarettes with the holy candles. I didn't say anything when you filled your water bottles with the holy water. I didn't mind it when you kept your hats on in the chapel. Those are natural mistakes. But there's one thing I just can't stand any longer. For mercy's sake, please stop calling Mother Shapiro!"



Lucky Her

"Jones," said Watson, "is the most conceited, self-satisfied person I've ever known."

"What did he do now?" asked a neighbor.

"Today is his birthday," Watson replied, "and Jones sent a telegram of congratulations to his mother."

Thanks a Lot

Passenger to captain during storm at sea: "All this wild water sure makes me nervous. How far are we from land?"

Captain: "Oh, about a mile or so."

Passenger: "Well, that's a comfort to know—what direction?"

Captain: "Straight down."



Outweighed

Gypsy Trucker: "I don't dare lie to my wife. She's a medium."

Tank Truck Driver: "I don't dare to lie to my wife, either. She's a heavy-weight."



Knows Better

Police Officer: "Here, here, what's the big idea? You can't walk down the street unclothed in a barrel, like that. Are you a poker player?"

Truck Driver: "No, but I just thought I was!"



First Things First

On a rural gas station: "Buzz twice for night service. Then keep your shirt on while I get my pants on."



Not Hopeful

People who wonder where this younger generation is headed would do well to consider where it came from.



Typical

"Your son ordered these photographs from me."

"Ah, yes. Well, well, they certainly look very much like him. Has he paid for them?"

"No, sir, he hasn't."

"Ah, yes. Very like him, very like."



Bright Side

"I know I'm not much to look at," admitted the suitor.

"Oh, well," philosophized his bride-to-be, "you'll be at the office most of the time."



Good Argument

"Well," said Jack, "Joe finally married that red head."

"What got into him?" queried Bill.

"Buckshot," replied Jack.

'Nuff Said

The fellow who boasts about what he's going to do tomorrow usually is quiet about what he did yesterday.



Well Briefed

Crystal Gazer: "I see—I see a buried treasure."

Client: "Yes, never mind that. It's probably my husband's first wife. I know all about her."



Farewell to Arms

The greatest love, the love of loves, Even greater than that of a mother, Is the tender, passionate, indefinite love Of one drunken soldier for another.



Point of View

"Why do you look at me like that when I say I'm a self-made man?"

"I'm not sure whether you're bragging or making excuses."



Easy Way

Some people have read so much about the harmful effects of smoking that they have decided to give up reading.



Ain't It the Truth

—The man who never thought anything of walking 10 miles a day now has a grandson who doesn't think so much of it either.

—The philosopher who said: "A work well done never needs doing over," evidently never pulled the weeds from his garden.

—A man who hoarded his money used to be known as a miser—now he's a wizard.

—You've got to hand it to the income tax people or they'll come after it.

—Hard work never killed anybody but why take a chance on being the first victim?

—It isn't tying himself to one woman that a man dreads when he thinks of marrying—it's separating from all the others.

—Ulcers are caused not so much by what you eat but by what's eating you.

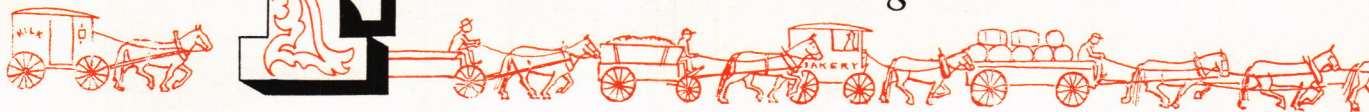


Yuk Yuk

For years the hobo slept under bridges and in ditches. Then one night he switched to culverts—and became a man of distinction.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From Teamsters' Magazine, September, 1908)

Convention Highlights

THE SIXTH Annual International Brotherhood of Teamsters Convention is now history. The five-day convention, held in Detroit last month, reports that the IBT is in the best financial shape ever.

It was a scant year ago that our debt was more than \$1,000—today the debt is paid off and there is a balance in the treasury of more than \$20,000! Membership is also up to 22,000—all this despite a general downturn in business during the year.

During the convention the 208 regularly-credentialed delegates, representing all parts of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, passed the following resolutions to:

- Hold conventions hereafter every two years instead of annually;
- Raise the salaries of top International officers;
- Hold the next convention in Peoria, Illinois.

By a unanimous vote the delegates



decided to hold conventions only every two years. Another move, enthusiastically approved by the delegates, was the raising of salaries of the president, treasurer and general auditor to \$2,500 per year. Salaries for the vice president and

organizers were also raised to \$5 per day.

At the election of officers, President Tobin, Treasurer Hughes, Auditor Briggs, Vice Presidents Mullen, Golden, Silva, Mullin and Forkey were all reelected. Newly elected officers included Pete Burke, Lawrence Grace and John Jennings.

In an editorial following the election, President Tobin termed our Brotherhood "one of the greatest bodies of organized workers in the country banded together for the purpose of lifting up the individual, his wife and little ones and making more pleasant that home which for years has been the darkest in the land."

Labor's Responsibilities

RESPONSIBILITIES of organized labor in this country are growing daily, says John Roach of the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union. And to meet these responsibilities a hard core of dedicated and prudent unionists are needed. Roach is practically critical of the unionist who never attends meetings but is the first to criticize any and all actions that his union takes.

Roach compares the attitude of the absent member to that of the Yankee soldier who felt, like many during the Civil War did, that the south could and would be defeated within 90 days. As a consequence, "thousands of 90 day soldiers had only 30 seconds courage" when the going got rough.

"The absentee of the local union has many of the characteristics of the 'tin soldier,'" Roach says. "He has deceived himself as to the character of the struggle; he imagined he saw a nice, pleasant, easy chance to distinguish himself in the eyes of his fellow men. But gradually as the magnitude of the struggle unfolds itself to him, as the intensity of the conflict becomes apparent, his heart palpitates, his knees grow weak and his enthusiasm shrinks as a pin-stuck toy balloon."

In his article, Roach offers a penetrating analysis of the responsible vs. the irresponsible union leader:

"Bitter experience has taught the un-

ion men that the leader who promises much and will hazard the whole fabric of his organization in a strike, has become a leader not by reason of fidelity to labor, but because of the honor and emoluments that attend the place, and that his appeals to their sense of suffered wrongs was inspired by selfish and personal motives.

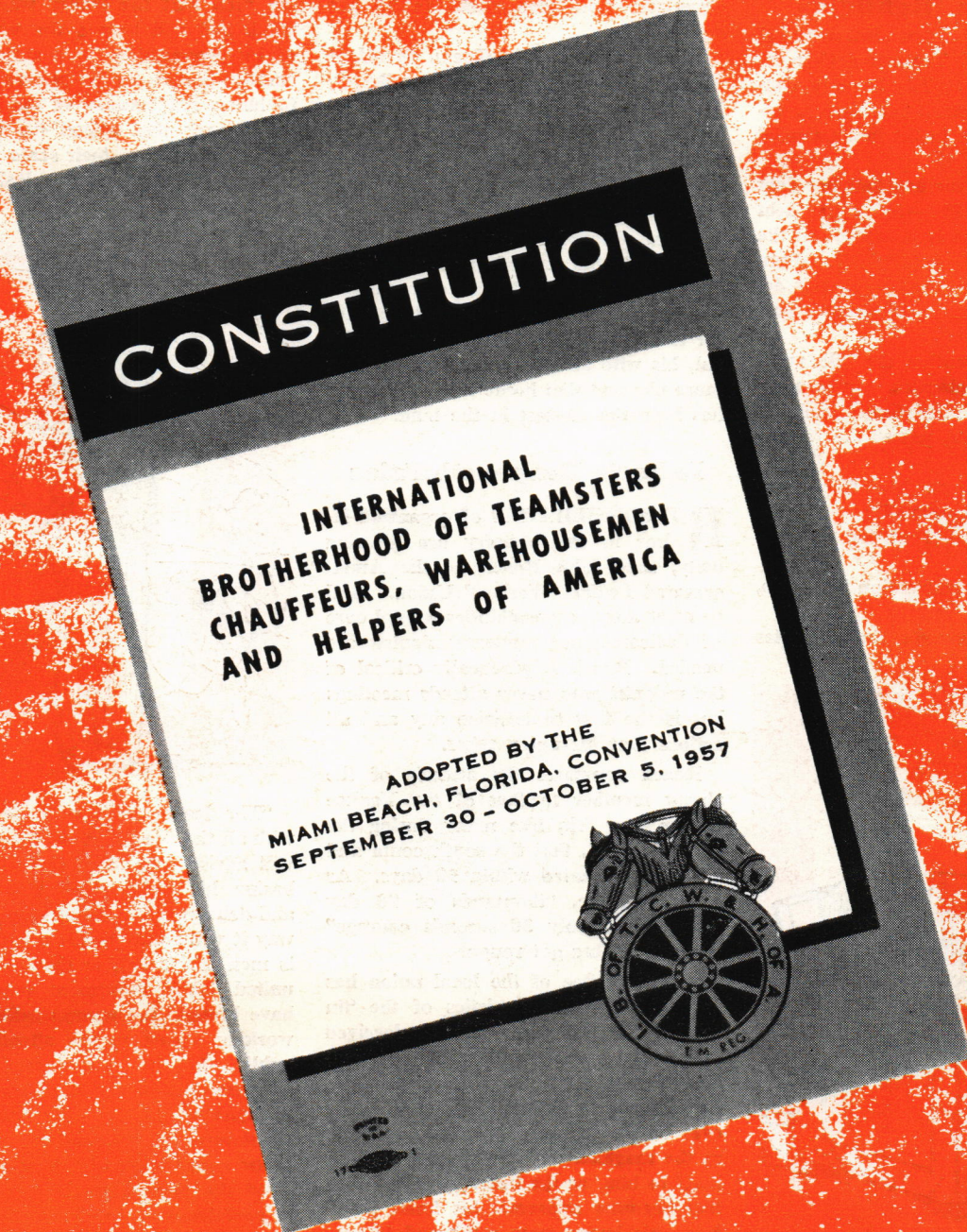


"The leader born of experience and with all the dross burned away is he who will advise only after careful reflection, basing his opinion on his experience, and delivering it without regard as to the way it will sound to his constituents. It is men of his caliber that have made a united labor movement possible, that have brought the wrongs suffered by the working people to the attention of the public, that have permeated the press with the spirit of unrest, planted the germ of agitation in the soil, compelled the legislatures to act, enlisted the sympathetic cooperation of the pulpit, and imbued the manual workers with a sense of confidence in their own efforts as well as in the justice of their cause."

"True trade unionists," Roach concludes, "are those who have learned that not only are they who have rights 'who dare maintain them,' but that patience and sacrifice are more essential than turbulence and brute force."

Your *NEW* Constitution **NOW READY**

Vital changes affecting you were made in your Union Constitution at the 1957 Miami Beach Convention. You should be familiar with those changes.



**GET YOUR COPY FROM YOUR
LOCAL UNION SECRETARY**